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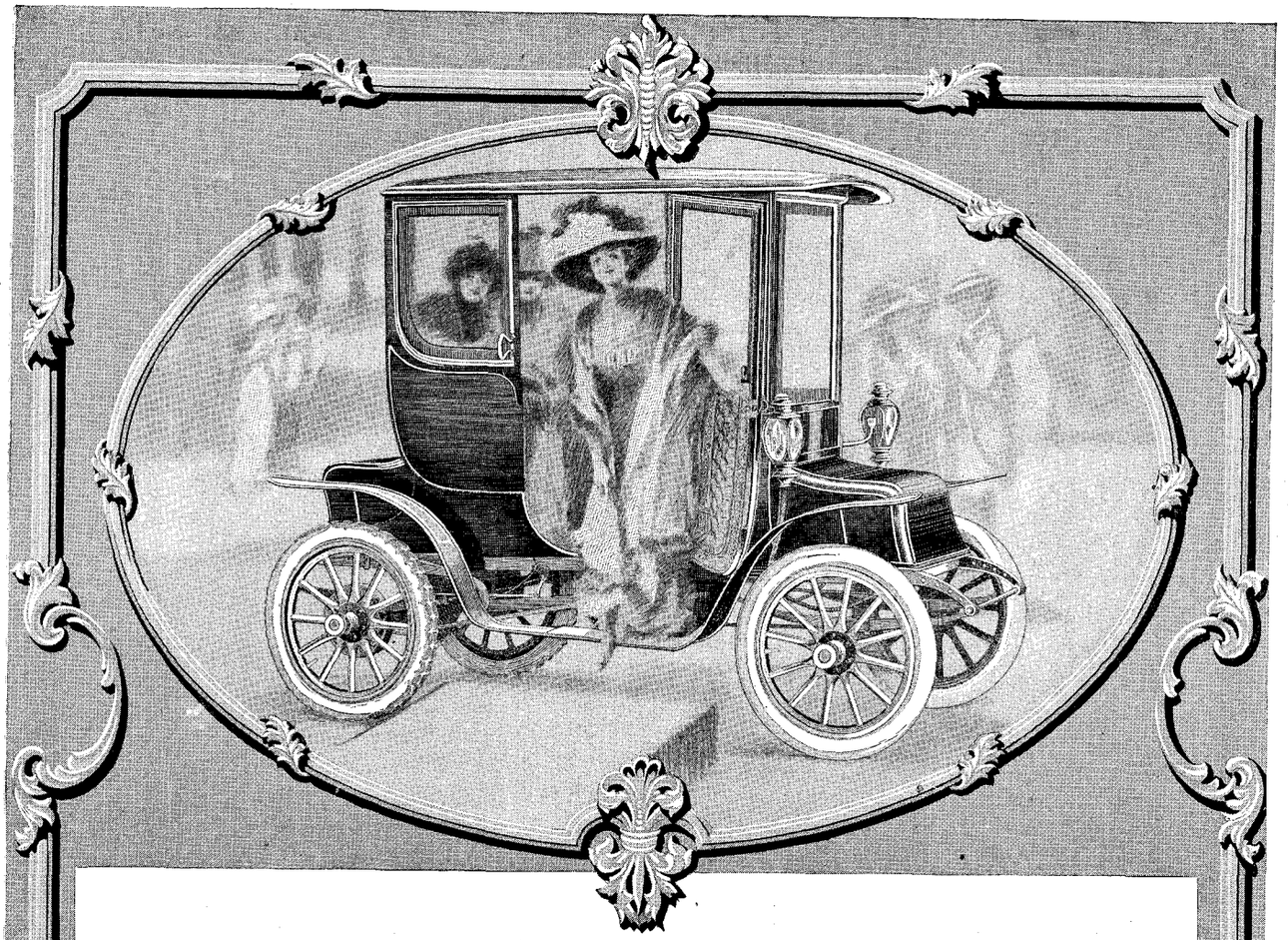

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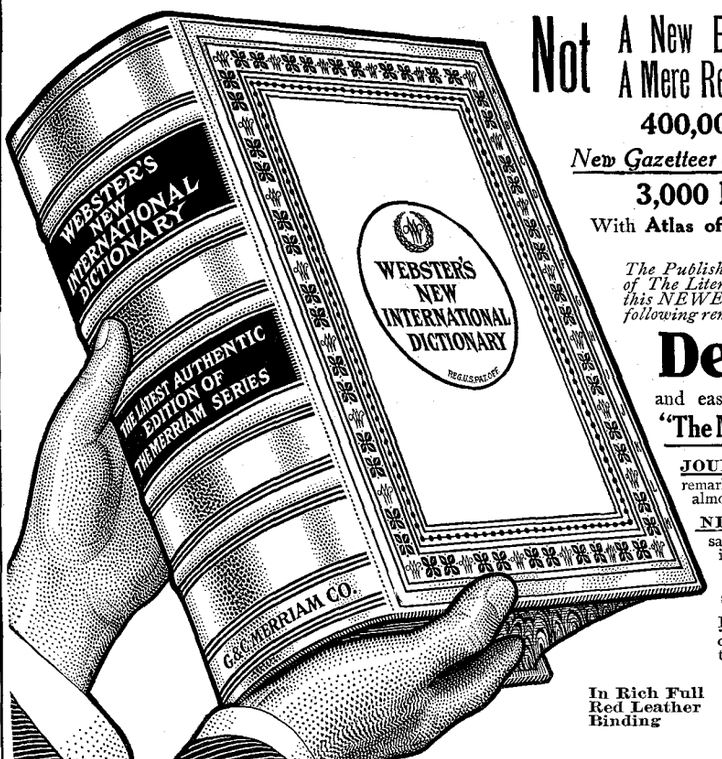
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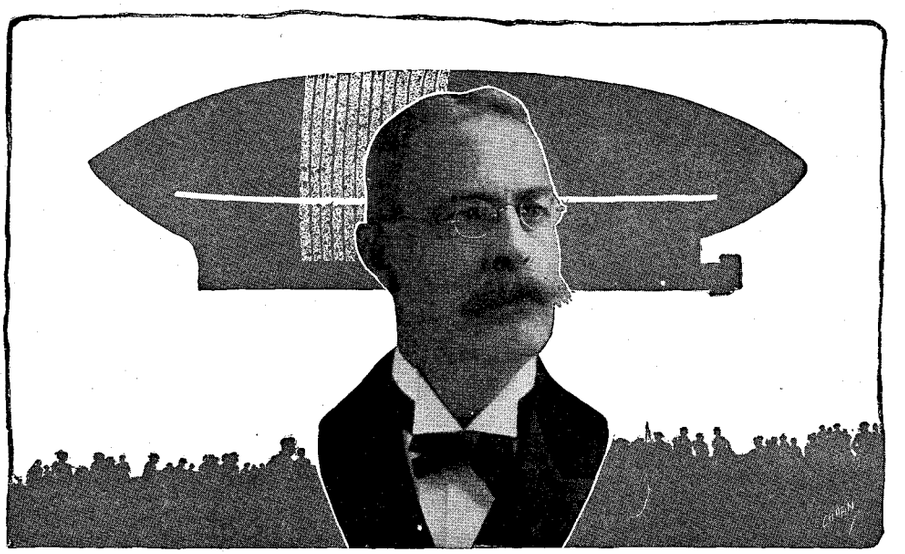

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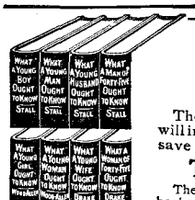

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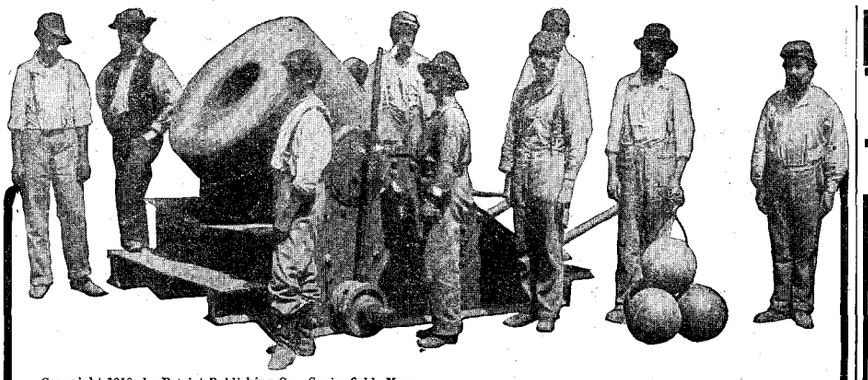

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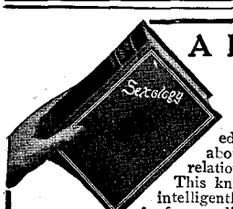

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

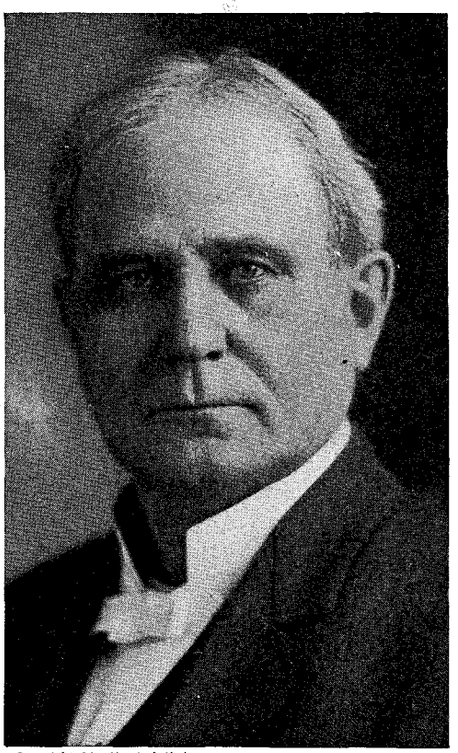
VOL. XLI., No. 21 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER 1074

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEANING OF THE REPUBLICAN WATERLOO

THE CRITICS of Colonel Roosevelt are sure that every man who voted the Democratic ticket last week had him in mind, and intended his ballot as a personal thrust. The foes of President Taft are equally positive that the voters were showing their displeasure at his Administration. Tariff critics are certain the voter was grating his teeth over those wicked tariff schedules, and "insurgent" and "conservative" each takes the result as a rebuke—for the other. Leaving the Republicans to sort out the blame as they like, however, we find the Democrats confronted with an opportunity so big as to be almost embarrassing. Democratic Executives are elected to govern most of the controlling States east of the Mississippi, the majority in the House of Representatives is reversed, and the Senate seems likely to be under the joint control of the Democrats and insurgent Republicans.

The election of Democratic Governors in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Ohio, all accounted Republican States in recent years, and all except Ohio at present presided over by Republican Executives, convinces the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) that "the same motive of dissatisfaction operated everywhere over this territory." In the usually Republican State of Illinois, while the party kept control, the Democrats made huge gains, and in other States the results tell much the same story. Altho the Democratic campaigns in most of these States were made chiefly on local issues, says *The Tribune* (Rep.), "the voters took their own counsel and used the Democratic nominees as clubs with which to assail Republicanism, apparently on general principles." Another Republican paper, the New York *Evening Mail*, explains the result on the theory that "the country is not Democratic—it is discontented." The voters, we read, have entered a protest against things as they are, but "the protest embodies so many and such widely different views that, emphatic as it is, it gives neither direction to new policies nor inspiration to any forward movement in government." *The Age-Herald* (Dem.), of Birmingham, Ala., interprets the vote as a declaration that "the country at large has tired of Republican rule, has tired of Republican tariffs, has tired of Cannonism, has tired of false promises." And it proclaims its belief that "the Democratic party, for years rent by factions, is once more united." Other papers point out that the Democratic party has won its greatest victory since 1892 practically without aid or comfort from Mr. Bryan. Col. Henry Watterson, in his Louisville *Courier Journal* (Dem.), rejoices that "this election secures us against the peril alike of the one-party oligarchy and the one-man power." But he reminds his fellow Democrats that "the one great question which has proved a stumbling-block to all parties is the tariff," and "if we go to pieces on any rock, we shall go to pieces there."



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"MR. SPEAKER CLARK."

That is the way the Honorable Member from Missouri is writing it in private to see how it will look. Other hands than his are reaching for Mr. Cannon's gavel, however, and these Mr. Clark will have to overcome—or mollify with important appointments.

That the Payne Tariff and the high cost of living were the two chief factors in the Republican overthrow seems to be widely believed by both Democrats and Republicans alike. "Regardless of locality, the tariff enacted at the extra session of Congress was the test-issue to which all other issues were subordinated," declares the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), which interprets the returns as a repudiation, not only of the Payne Law, but of President Taft's Administration. When asked by a reporter to account for his own greatly reduced plurality Congressman Sereno E. Payne, father of the bill, replied: "I think this is a time when silence is golden." "The significance of the widespread Democratic victories," says Senator La Follette, "is that

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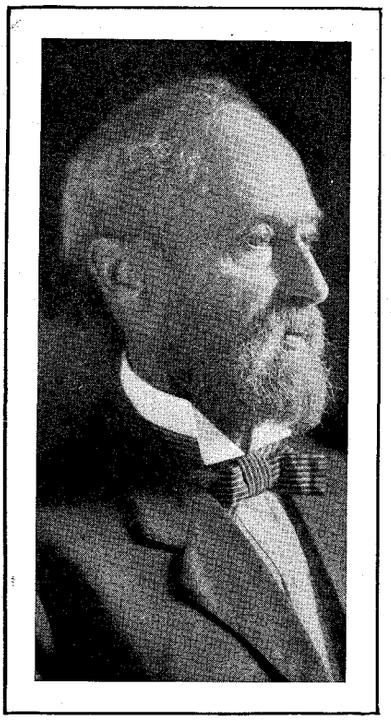

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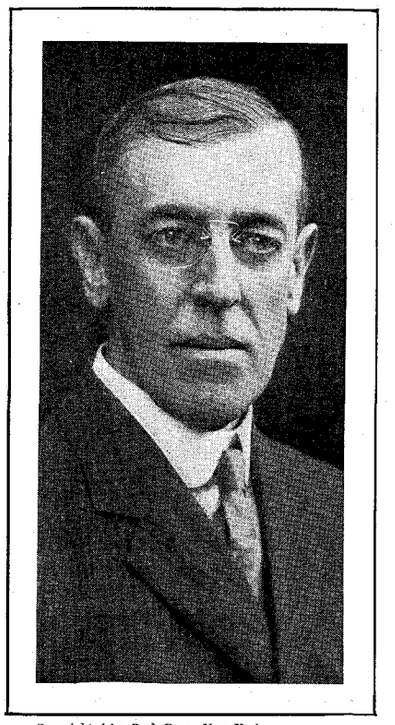
SIMEON E. BALDWIN,
Next Governor of Connecticut.



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WOODROW WILSON,
Next Governor of New Jersey.

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JOHN A. DIX,
Next Governor of New York.

SOME DEMOCRATIC LEADERS WHO NOW

the people are dissatisfied with the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law." As a Washington dispatch to the New York *World* (Dem.) puts it, "everywhere the Payne Tariff was the issue, and the high cost of living the argument." The Democrats won, says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), because the Republican generals disregarded the roar of their enemy's artillery, and paid all their attention to his small fire. To quote:

"By this time our sapient commanders have heard the big guns go off. What are they? They are the anger and disgust of the people with high prices, and with the continued association of the party's name and influence with special interests and reactionary policies."

There can be no doubt in reasonable minds, says the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), that the Republican Waterloo is the outcome of a nation-wide disappointment over the revision of the tariff:

"The Aldrich-Payne Act has been interpreted as a weak and worse than weak compromise with the all-powerful interests whose huge profits, fortified by privilege, have been drawn from the pockets of the people. In the face of the climbing cost of common necessaries the act devised by Aldrich, Payne, Cannon, and the men who stood behind them, was more than a disappointment. It was an affront. And the people have replied.

"This was the force behind the Democratic campaign, and tho it was modified by local issues and mitigated by active progressivism in some States, there is no excuse for misreading its message."

Turning to the insistent question whether the verdict of the polls is a repudiation of Mr. Roosevelt, we find equally emphatic answers in both the affirmative and the negative. "Mr. Roosevelt came home from his parade abroad just in time to give the tottering Republican edifice one final push and to be buried in its ruins," declares Mr. W. R. Hearst. The result would have been different, says Gen. Nelson A. Miles, if the Colonel had been silent before the election, instead of waiting until afterward. Senator Culberson (Dem.), of Texas, generously accords Mr. Roosevelt a large share of credit for the Democratic landslide, and this view is echoed by many politicians and editors. "Such is the stentorian answer of the voting populace to the issue of Rooseveltism," exclaims the New York *Herald* (Ind.), after a summary of the nation-wide Democratic gains. The same paper continues:

"The tremendous overthrow of the tickets which Colonel Roosevelt favored, for which he personally appealed, makes complete the defeat of his plans to make himself the next nominee for the Presidency and places upon a man once President a humiliation such as has never before been known by any one who has essayed the rôle of national leader of his party."

"The trail that Mr. Roosevelt has traveled during the last ten weeks," declares the New York *World* (Dem.), "can be traced by the battered wrecks of Republican hopes." "The American people," adds the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "are sick and tired of an everlasting noise-making, and, recognizing in Colonel Roosevelt the chief noise-maker, they fell upon him." "Seized by the heels in its very cradle," says the New York *Times* (Dem.), "the New Nationalism has been pitched into its grave. Theodore Roosevelt has been somewhat loudly admonished that, whether now or in 1912, his own State and other eastern States have as little use for him as for his doctrines, and the Republican party has been put on notice that the people never for one moment mistook a broken pledge for a downward revision."

Among the papers which say that Mr. Roosevelt's efforts killed his party are the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the St. Louis *Times* (Ind.), the San Francisco *Post* (Ind.), the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) and *Journal* (Rep.). "The elections," says the Buffalo *Commercial* (Rep.), "have effectually removed Mr. Roosevelt from the center of the stage as a Presidential possibility in 1912." "Roosevelt has disappeared as a political factor, and I don't believe he can resurrect," declares Henry M. Teller, veteran ex-Senator from Colorado. In an editorial on "Roosevelt's Mistakes" the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"We have no wish to rub salt into any man's wounds, but it is plain, in the cold light of 'the morning after,' that Mr. Roosevelt's course since his return in June has been one long series of political blunders. . . . Had he gone quietly to Oyster

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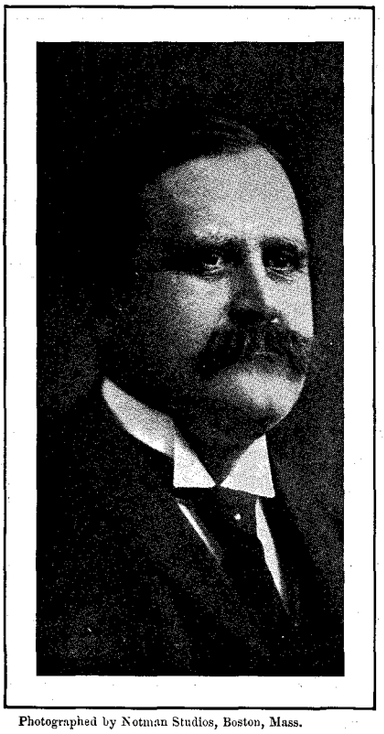

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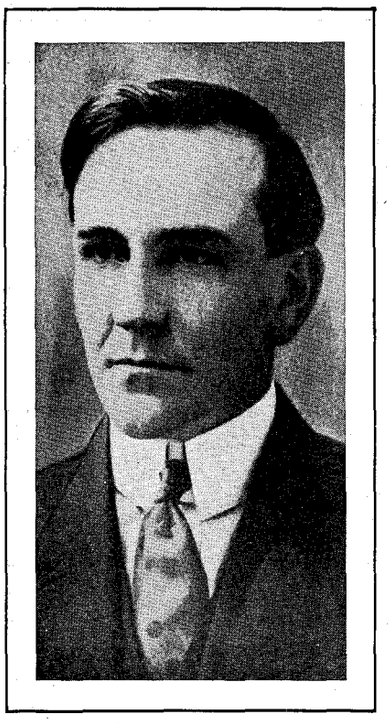
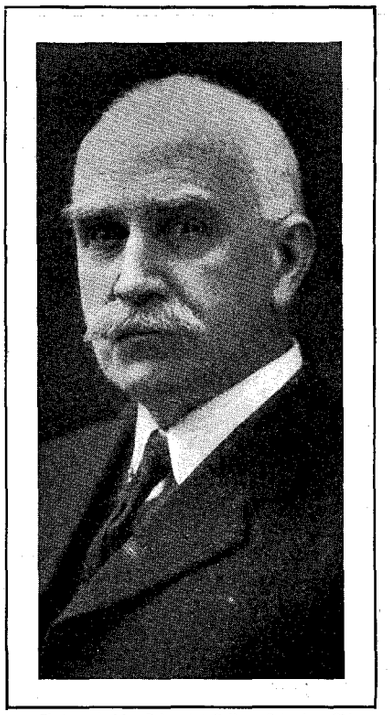
Next Governor of Massachusetts.



OSWALD WEST,
Next Governor of Oregon.



Photographed by Baker Art Gallery, Columbus, Ohio.

JUDSON HARMON,
Governor of Ohio.

BECOME PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Bay and maintained a dignified silence throughout the campaign, defeat would have come to his party, but a great cry for him as the only compeller of victory would have been heard. To-day he stands rather as the chief architect of disaster. He has demonstrated the fact that there are thousands of Republicans who will not vote for him or his nominees or his novel doctrines. There has appeared to be a fatal quality in his indorsement, so that nearly every man whom he lauded in different parts of the country has been defeated, while the men that he singled out for vituperation—Dix, Foss, Baldwin, Harmon—have been triumphantly elected. The whole is a terrible shattering of Mr. Roosevelt's prestige."

On the other hand, the Colonel's newspaper champions deny alike that he contributed to the Democratic triumph and that his political bolt is shot. Nor are these champions confined to the ranks of progressive Republicanism. Thus we find the Democratic Atlanta *Constitution* declaring that the Republican reversal was in spite of Theodore Roosevelt, not because of him. This opinion is shared by a number of papers, among them the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the New York *Press* (Rep.), the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), the Dayton *Journal* (Rep.), the Chicago *News* (Ind.), and the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.). Says *The North American*, explaining the situation from a pro-Roosevelt point of view:

"Had Roosevelt betaken himself to easy and dignified quietude, of course, he would have been denounced as guilty of base treachery to Taft and ingratitude to the party that had honored him, but which, when endangered, he feared to support.

"Of course, the people's repudiation of the pledge-breaking Aldrichites and Cannonites and the rebuke of the feeble shiftlessness of the Taft Administration were written upon the wall for all to read while Roosevelt was still in Africa.

"Of course, he was coaxed to lead the forlornest of forlorn hopes in Ohio as in New England.

"And, of course, Roosevelt made some errors, as he always does—else he never would have won the trust of real Americans and their fondness for his human weaknesses.

"He should never have indorsed Lodge. But it is not the first time that his fair critics have been compelled to look regretfully but tolerantly upon a mistaken loyalty to a false friendship. He should have explained frankly—except that it seemed to him, perhaps, unfair to Taft—that he could not write all the New York platform, but in wise opportunism was forced to take what good he could get, using what instruments were within his grasp. . . . . .

"Roosevelt is a man who makes mistakes. But he never made a blunder comparable to that of his enemies who think that he is dead and done for simply because on Tuesday, everywhere outside of New York, every party organization that had become progressive was victorious and every one that clung to the old wrongs and fallacies that Roosevelt fights was beaten in spite of any label. . . . . .

"Those New Yorkers will be the most surprized of men when they discover that they merely wrote a preface when they thought they were inditing an epitaph."

Some commentators think the elections were not so much a reproof to Mr. Roosevelt as to President Taft. Says the New York *Press* (Rep.):

"Was Ohio the State of Colonel Roosevelt? Not so. It was the State of President Taft, in whose behalf so many patriots burned to 'teach Teddy a lesson.' Was the Republican ticket in Ohio progressive? Not so. It was reactionary. And Ohio was lost by 100,000."

"President Taft can not fail to read in the election a severe rebuke to his Administration," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) says:

"In the State of New York it may be permissible to argue that if Roosevelt had remained in Africa, there would have been another story to tell, but it is not permissible without offense to reason to ascribe the result in Ohio to anything else than public dissatisfaction with the National Administration. That Mr. Roosevelt, with his 'New Nationalism,' is laid upon the shelf, is clear enough, but what is not less clear is that Mr. Taft, with his weak surrender to the tariff extortionists, has been consigned to the same repository."

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* (Ind.), however, quotes the President's friends as declaring that he will be the Republican nominee in 1912.

Did the elections indicate radicalism or conservatism? The doctors disagree. According to Gifford Pinchot, the lesson of

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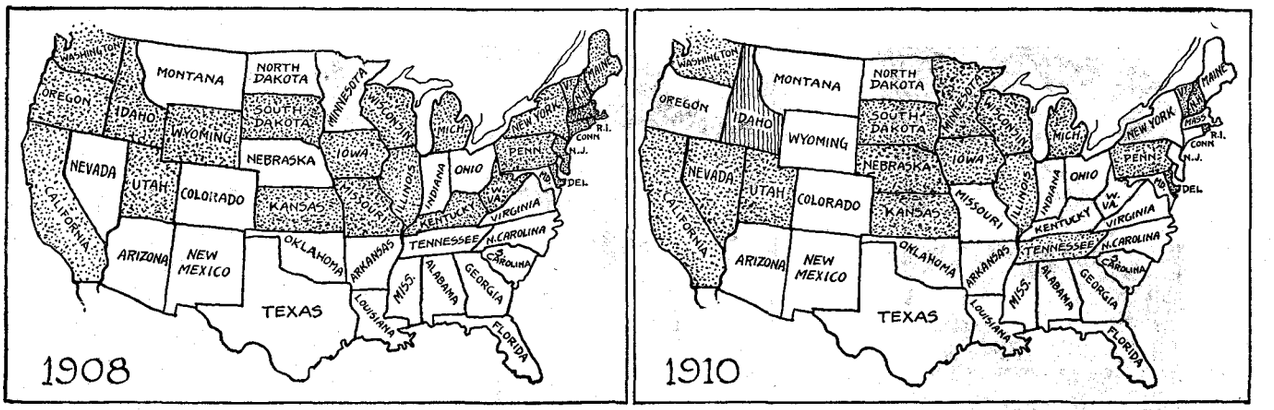


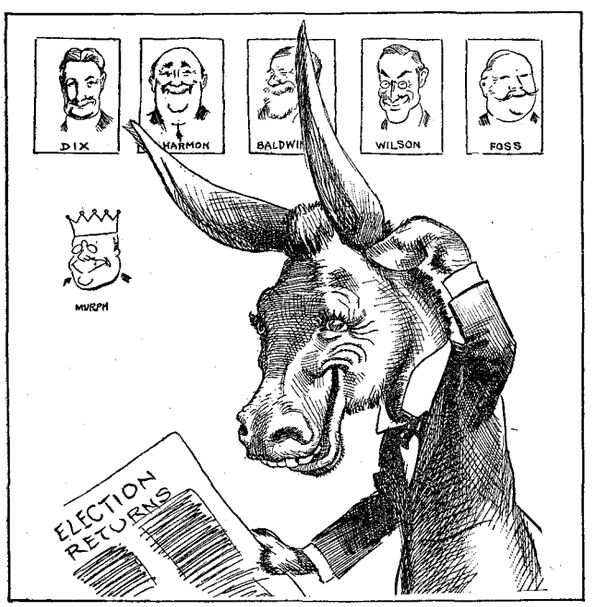
HOW THE POLITICAL MAP HAS CHANGED IN TWO YEARS.

The Democrats have won Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Wyoming, and Oregon from the Republicans. The Republicans have won Tennessee, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Nevada from the Democrats. In Idaho the result was still in doubt at the time of going to press. The comparison is based on the elections of governors, legislatures, or other State officers. The States in gray are Republican, those in white, Democratic. In Missouri the Legislature and Congress went Democratic, the State officers Republican.

the elections as a whole is "an overwhelming rebuke to the reactionaries, and an unmistakable demand for the kind of progress for which the insurgents stand." The regular Republican *Journal* of Kansas City, however, can only see that "the tree of insurgency has borne fruit—and the fruit is bitter." "There is nothing in the exhibition of political sentiment, resulting in a decisive party overturn, that denotes a backward step in real reform," says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), while a Washington correspondent sums up the situation by saying that the whole tendency of last week's elections is to make the Democratic party more conservative and the Republican party more progressive. Says the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), Mr. Charles P. Taft's paper:

"The chief lesson of the election of 1910 for Republicans should be along the old line that a house divided against itself can not stand. The great mass of Republicans are progressive, rather than radical or reactionary. Their ideas must prevail in the counsels of the party if Republicanism is to live and continue as the dominant force in American politics."

The one transcendent demand, says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), is for a radical reorganization of the Republican party. Says the New York *American* (Ind.): "Wherever the progressives were in control of the organization, and were able to keep their fight clear of irrelevant cross-fires and complications, they won significant and honorable victories." While *The Wall Street Journal* felicitates the country on the fact



"AM I DREAMING?"
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

that such Democratic governors-elect as Baldwin, Dix, Harmon, and Wilson are conservative Democrats, the New York *Globe* (Rep.) denies that conservatism has won "even a Pyrrhic victory," and goes on to say:

"It is much to be suspected that the 'conservative' voters have allowed their votes to be controlled by their emotions rather than by their heads. Thinking to suppress Roosevelt, what they have really done is to drive most of their proved friends from public life. The next Congress, in both branches, will be a more 'radical' body than the present one, and this because of 'conservative' voters. The justification of those who urged that not too much attention be given to Colonel Roosevelt has come with great rapidity."

STATES THAT SAW A NEW LIGHT

WHILE this year's elections have transferred ten States in all from the Republican to the Democratic column, giving the Republicans only three in exchange, it is to five Eastern States—New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Ohio—that the country's after-election interest chiefly turns in its effort to more fully understand the verdict of the ballot. In these States, and in Illinois, the Democrats made their most conspicuous gains—gains which were foreshadowed by the earlier result in Maine. The defeat of Henry L. Stimson in New York, in spite of his indefatigable championship by Theodore Roosevelt, is regarded by the Washington *Post* (Ind.) as "the most striking single fact" of the elections. He was defeated by a plurality of more than 67,000, two years after his party's previous candidate, Charles E. Hughes, had carried the State by more than 200,000. Mr. Stimson himself declares that his defeat is "a mere incident in the fight for progress," and explains it by the statement that "our party is going through the agony of getting on the progressive side of affairs." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) points out that Mr. Dix did not draw out the full Tammany vote, and credits his election to independent and Republican voters. The New York *Press* (Rep.) also sees in the result proof of a growing tendency to disregard party lines. In the New York State legislature 93 votes were gained by the former minority, giving the Democrats a lead of 34 in that body.

The paramount issue in New York this year, declares the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), was Theodore Roosevelt, and the result was "the knell of Rooseveltism and all that it stands for." Of the same opinion are the New York *Commercial* (Com.), *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), *The Sun* (Ind.), *The Herald* (Ind.), and *The World* (Dem.), which all agree in attributing the result to Mr. Roosevelt's "tempestuous interference" in the campaign. On the other hand, certain Republican leaders like Herbert Parsons declare that Mr. Roosevelt's activities helped

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BEFORE THE CABIN DOOR.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

NEVER SAW IT.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

AT LAST.
—Farnum in the New York *Tribune*.

HUNGER WILL HAVE ITS WAY.

the party in the State and saved it from a much more overwhelming defeat. In this view many progressive papers, within and without the State, concur. Says the Chicago *News* (Ind.):

"Mr. Roosevelt entered the campaign in response to appeals which he could not have resisted—and he did not wish to do so—without forfeiting the respect of many thousands who have a high regard for him. He went into the fight to help put the progressives in control of the Republican party in New York. Surely that was a worthy object. Without his energetic efforts the Old Guard—Barnes, Woodruff, Aldridge, Wadsworth, and the rest—would have controlled the Saratoga convention, would have nominated a ticket to its liking, and would have run the campaign to the high satisfaction of the interests. . . . . .

"Mr. Roosevelt took up the leadership laid down by Hughes when the latter became a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He did it for the public good. He would have been execrated as a craven or a turncoat if he had not gone into the fight. He did his best."

Altho Ohio already had a Democratic Executive, special interest attaches to Governor Harmon's reelection by a vastly increased margin. His campaign was opposed not only by Theodore Roosevelt, but by members of President Taft's Cabinet who declared that his election would be a blow at the present Administration. "Two years ago Ohio was strongly for Taft; to-day it is against him," declares the Louisville *Post* (Ind.). And *The Journal* (Rep.), of Dayton, Ohio, comments as follows:

"While the spirit of the Republican campaign was marked by the shadow of 1912, in no less a sense was the personality of Governor Harmon national in its aspect. For he was running for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency just as surely as he was running for the Governorship of Ohio, and if political results be any portent of the future, he will receive the nomination for the Presidency from the Democrats in 1912."

In the opinion of the press Mr. Harmon's most formidable rival for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1912 seems to be Woodrow Wilson, Governor-elect of New Jersey, tho Mr. Dix will have plenty of opportunity to focus attention. "The greatest act of the Democratic party in the elections of this year," says the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), "was the nomination of Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University." Two years ago, says the New York *Times* (Ind, Dem.), New Jersey gave the Republican ticket a round majority of 83,000; this year a Democratic Governor—the first in eighteen years—has been elected by a majority of 45,000. The New York *Globe* (Rep.), which regards Dr. Wilson as the most attractive figure brought to the front by last week's elections, says of his Presidential prospects:

"All over the country Democratic thought will turn to Dr. Wilson as the appointed one for 1912. His probable rival, Governor Harmon, of Ohio, was a member of Cleveland's Cabinet and conspicuously bolted Bryan, and thus furnishes an argument against his availability. In his cooler academic retreats Dr. Wilson has been identified with neither Democratic faction.

"Dr. Wilson, besides being a Jerseyite, is a Southerner born—if nominated, will be the first Presidential candidate of Southern birth since Lincoln. When it comes to rounding up delegates to the National Democratic Convention it will not hurt him south of Mason and Dixon's line that he is able to sing 'Dixie.' A progressive Democrat who is able to escape the anger of the conservative Democrats, and a Southern man who has lifted himself out of sectional strife, Dr. Wilson is plainly being chosen by destiny."

No result was more astounding to many non-partizan newspaper observers than the election of Eugene N. Foss as Governor of Massachusetts by a majority of 33,000. An eleventh-hour candidate, he had only three weeks in which to make his campaign, which was of the whirlwind variety, swirling around the tariff and the high cost of living. "Most of the Republicans who voted for Mr. Foss," thinks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "did so to punish Senator Lodge." "Massachusetts is caught in the general tide," exclaims the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"The high cost of living, dissatisfaction with mealy-mouthed tariff revision in relation thereto, a growing sentiment in favor of greater freedom of trade with Canada, veiled Republican opposition to the income-tax amendment and lack of enthusiasm among the Republican rank and file over a party succession to the places of power and honor mapped out long in advance—these have figured as causes of the Republican downfall."

Interest attaches to Connecticut's Democratic Governor-elect from the fact that Judge Baldwin, altho a distinguished jurist, is practically a new man in the political arena. Some of his newspaper friends are convinced that Colonel Roosevelt's vigorous criticism of the Judge's labor decisions helped rather than hurt his cause, and they point to the fact that he was the only member of his ticket elected. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thus analyzes his qualities:

"If he is not to be ranked among the progressives he is at least conservative and safe. If he does not reach out after larger things he is pretty certain to be a faithful custodian of established institutions. He is a man of the highest character and great learning and few men of his rank have stood higher among the jurists of the nation."

Another State result of more than local interest is Washington's adoption of a constitutional amendment extending the

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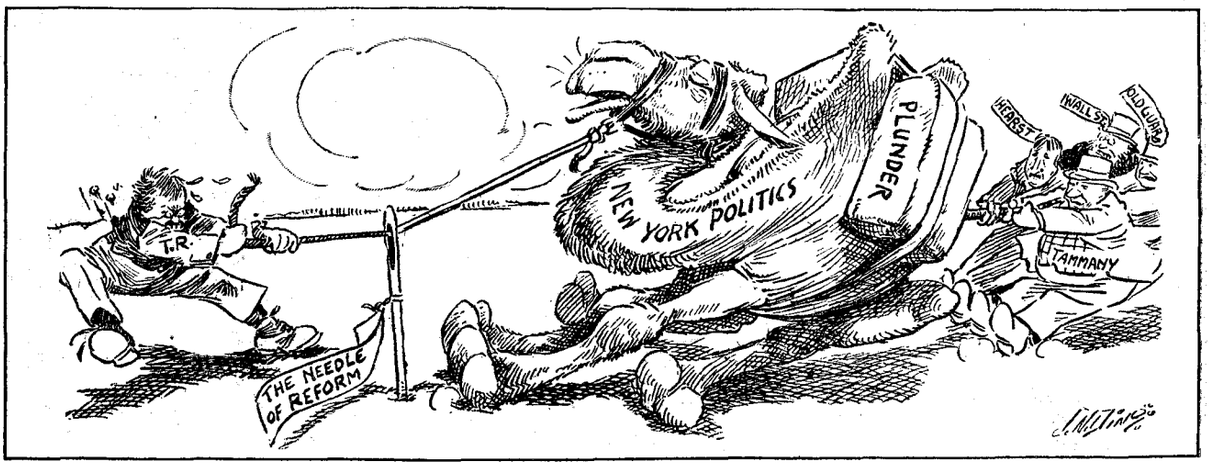

THERE ARE OTHER THINGS JUST AS HARD AS FOR A RICH MAN TO GET INTO HEAVEN.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

franchise to women. A similar amendment was defeated in Oregon and Oklahoma. Women now have full suffrage in five States in the Union—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and Washington.

WORK FOR A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

NOW THAT the Democrats have their Congress they are being asked what they expect to do with it. There seems to be a general opinion that the party will be on its good behavior for the next two years, and give the voters some good reasons for entrusting it with full power in 1912. Mr. Champ Clark, of Missouri, who expects to be chosen successor to Speaker Cannon by a majority of at least 50, calls the landslide of Democratic votes a call for immediate tariff revision. Mr. Bryan, who was conspicuously absent from the campaigning this fall, expects the progressive Republicans to join with Democrats and bring about the popular election of Senators.

With the help of the insurgent Republicans who will hold the balance of power in the Senate, the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) sees almost no limit to the "vagaries" which may emanate from a Congress "controlled by the Democrats." This paper has visions of "populistic" financial legislation and the "irrigation of Western and Southern swamp lands at the expense of the Federal treasury," which "is likely to appeal with compelling force both to insurgents and Democrats, especially to the latter, who will perceive in the chance to secure large Federal expenditures in their territory an alluring opportunity to make up for the fourteen lean years since last they held a key to the National Treasury."

While the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) and other papers warn their party of the danger in tinkering with the tariff, and point to the fact that tariff-making parties have almost always been turned down by the people at the earliest opportunity, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) is more optimistic. He says:

"It seems reasonable to suppose that the tariff tax on necessaries might be reduced by the coming Democratic Congress, making cheaper food, clothing, and shelter, without bringing about another overturn and restoring the Republicans to power. It hardly seems probable that any great outburst of popular indignation would follow if the 'indefensible' woolen schedules should be revised and reduced. Cotton goods, the ultimate consumer believes, might be taxed less without causing a popular uprising."

As for other legislation, this authority is of the opinion that it will be largely determined by the nature of President Taft's first message to his divided Congress:

"Economic and industrial problems are uppermost in President Taft's mind these days. Such problems honestly approached are essentially non-partizan and non-political in their character. It is equally the desire of men who call themselves Democrats and men who call themselves Republicans that the great corporate enterprises of the country shall not have advantage over smaller accumulations of capital or over the great public which has permitted their erection and which supports them. It is equally the desire of men of all parties that trusts shall be curbed and that railroads shall not exact more than their due from passengers and shippers. That the natural resources of the United States shall be wisely husbanded and developed is as much the hope of the body of Democrats as it is of the body of Republicans. . . . . .

"It does not seem improbable that the Taft Administration may secure as much legislation with a united Democratic House as with a Republican House that was torn with dissensions and concerned almost solely with its own factional warfare."

On the other hand, there are those who believe that little will be done by the Sixty-second Congress, and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) believes that this will be welcome to many of the voters responsible for the Republican overturn:

"They have desired a Congress divided against itself. Their plans have in part been laid in the hope of a brief rest at least in the matter of national legislation. They have contended that we have been going too fast as to problems vital to business interests; that a halt and a calm look around will do everybody good.

"Well, in some measure a halt has been decreed. A Democratic House stands against a Republican Senate, with a Republican President sitting at the other end of the avenue with the veto power in his hand. A Presidential election approaches, and both sides will be maneuvering for position. No extreme measures, proposed by either side, could possibly get through, and even compromises may fail. He would be a bold man who should undertake to outline early important legislation outside of the routine. Of propositions there may be a plenty. But propositions are not laws."

We are reminded by several Republican editors that a full year will elapse before this Democratic Congress meets. Besides, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives still have the coming short session before them, "a precious respite of grace and redemption." With a policy that "shall meet the real progressive demands of the people," the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) even sees hope that "the party will turn defeat in 1910 into victory in 1912." *The Mail* offers "three means, all of them practical, for reducing that high cost of living, because of which the nation punished the Republican party:" revise such tariff schedules as cotton, wool, and rubber; pass the

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Lodge Bill, "limiting to one year the period in which meats, fish, fowls, and vegetables may be kept in cold storage"; establish the parcels post. "Let the President and a Republican Congress do these things, and the party's legitimate benefit will be as certain as the nation's." The New York *Commercial* (Com.) urges the Republicans to pass a ship subsidy bill while there is still opportunity; this "would go a long way toward the return of a Republican House in 1913—for the people of the whole country would duly appreciate it." The New York *American* (Ind.), too, hastens to remind the present majority that it can still "restore the dilapidated fortunes of the Republican party"—

"By making a clean breach with Cannon and Cannonism the expiring Congress can still hope to put through legislation that will give the country substantial relief.
"It can supply the insufficiencies of the Railroad Bill.
"It can amend the Sherman Act.
"It can provide for Federal incorporation.
"It can settle the Alaska question and other problems of conservation.
"It can begin the revival of the merchant marine.
"It can establish a parcels post.
"These and many other things offer golden opportunities that need not be left to a Democratic House."

All this may be very well to talk about, replies the New York *Evening Post*, "but the thing can't be done."

"It is futile for any Republican to hope that any affirmative general legislation of any consequence will be enacted at this brief closing session of an expiring Congress. It seems more probable that a bare minimum of work will be done at the Capitol this winter, and that when the usual appropriation bills are framed and passed, the session will be over. Congress will be in session a bare ten weeks. It would be grossly unjust and unfair to the country to attempt to put through in that time any measures of large general importance, whether they affected trusts, corporations, or railways, specifically, or conservation of natural resources.
"The members of Congress will not come here this winter in a mood to attend closely to important business. A great number of them have been retired to private life. Their concern will be to find a berth somewhere else under the Government, or to make connections in private business. If President Taft is well advised, he will not submit a long array of important legislation for recommendations when Congress meets. He will subject himself needlessly to the chagrin of having his requests go unheeded. A short list of recommendations, covering general matters of legislation, which can be made into law in the brief period available for discussion will be the wiser course."

The New York *Commercial* says of the changes in the Senate:

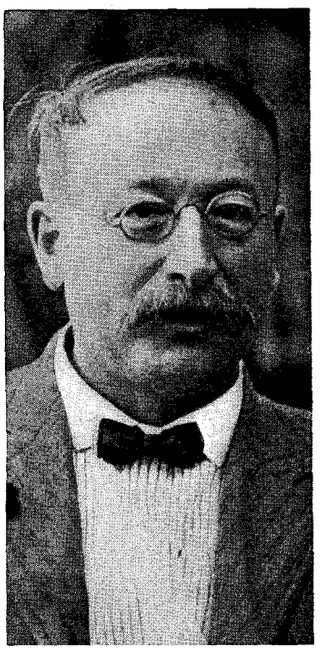
"Senator Nathan Bay Scott, Republican of West Virginia, will leave his seat and will be succeeded by a Democrat. Other Republicans who will be succeeded by Democrats are: Chauncey M. Depew of New York, John Kean of New Jersey, Charles Dick of Ohio, Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, Elmer J. Burkette of Nebraska, and William Warner of Missouri. A Democratic Legislature elected earlier in the year in Maine will add another to the list as the successor of Eugene Hale, Republican."

The insurgents who have returned to the Senate will be joined by Poindexter of Washington, Gronna of North Dakota and Townsend of Michigan. As for the next House, remarks *The Commercial*, which allows the Democrats a majority of 52:

"About the only fact that stands out of the entire muddle is that there was a complete Democratic landslide and a marked determination on the part of the voters to have a change. Insurgents and regulars went down alike in the avalanche, but the latter suffered more heavily.
"The largest gain made by the Democrats in any one State was in New York, where they turned a Republican majority of 13 into a Democratic majority of 9.
"The Republicans, generally speaking, held their own in the Pacific and intermountain States, did fairly well in the middle West, but began to lose as they entered Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois. The reversal grew stronger toward the East."

A SOCIALIST IN CONGRESS

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSES, tho somewhat rare of late, have existed heretofore; the real novelty of the Sixty-second Congress will be the first Socialist Representative to go to Washington—Mr. Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee. While other papers are trying to account for the great Democratic wave of this fall, the Socialist press are calling attention to a rising Socialistic tide of no mean dimensions. The total vote is given out by a party leader as being over 720,000, an increase of 75 per cent. since 1908. According to the same authority, "about 35 members of the legislatures were elected in several States, about 40 cities and towns show a clean majority for the Socialist party, and five of these towns had local elections in which the Socialist candidates were victorious." Charles Edward Russell, running for Governor of New York, doubled the vote polled by the candidate in the previous election, and ran ahead of W. R. Hearst, running on the Independence League ticket. Minneapolis came within 1,000 votes of following Milwaukee's example and electing a Socialist Mayor. Columbus, Ohio, and one of the New York City districts came equally near giving Mr. Berger Socialist colleagues in the House of Representatives. Says the New York *Call* (Soc.):



"I DO NOT EXPECT TO REVOLUTIONIZE THE COUNTRY SINGLE-HANDED."

Victor L. Berger, considered by many the real leader of the Socialists in this country, whom Milwaukee sends to the House of Representatives.

"From practically all parts of the country reports are coming in of a decisive Socialist advance. This advance is most marked on the Pacific coast, particularly in Los Angeles and San Francisco, where the struggle between the working class and the exploiting class is now raging bitterly; in the Northwest, particularly in Milwaukee, which has become a veritable Gibraltar of Socialism on this continent, and in Chicago, where the contrast between arrogant wealth and grinding poverty is perhaps more glaring than in any other city of this country, with the possible exception of Pittsburg; and in Columbus, Ohio, where the workers have just now a very lively sense of the brutality of capitalism and the treachery of capitalist politicians.
"But while Socialist gains in these places are most striking, there is hardly an industrial center that has not considerable Socialist gains to its credit. Philadelphia has shown by its Socialist vote last Tuesday that the storm of the general strike has not passed over it in vain. The 'dry bones' have stirred. Mental apathy and indifference have given place to enthusiastic activity. The industrial towns and cities of Connecticut and New York have also awakened from their long lethargy. . . . . .
"The election of Victor Berger to the House of Representatives breaks the spell that has hitherto kept the doors of Congress hermetically sealed to representatives of the working class, to apostles of Socialism. . . . . .
"The entrance of Victor Berger into the halls of Congress will place the United States abreast of 'other civilized nations,' in which Socialism has for decades past been recognized as the only great force working for national regeneration and international peace and brotherhood."

Not only did the Social-Democrats in Milwaukee send to

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Congress the real national leader of the party, but, says a press dispatch, they also

"swept Milwaukee County, electing their county ticket from top to bottom by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 7,000, the latter being attained by William A. Arnold, the candidate for sheriff. In addition to this, the Socialists elected thirteen members of the legislature, one Senator, and twelve Assemblymen from Milwaukee County."

This result was largely due, according to the press, to the factional fights in both of the old parties. Vigorous campaigning had its effect, too. We read in the dispatch just quoted:

"The Socialists' plan of campaign was unique. In the absence of a daily newspaper organ, they had printed each week, for the last six weeks, many thousands of copies of a four-page paper printed in English and German, in which their doctrines were expounded.

"These periodicals were taken in hand by 1,200 men each Sunday morning, and it is said that every household in Milwaukee County was supplied with a copy. Noonday meetings at the factories and night meetings at various halls seven days of the week were also held for the last six weeks."

While Mr. J. H. Maurer, whom the city of Reading elected as the first Socialist in the Pennsylvania legislature, makes the anouncement—"I don't expect I will be able to accomplish very much, but I mean to raise the devil," Representative-elect Berger is a bit more definite as to his purposes. He says:

"I am not a visionary. I do not expect to revolutionize the country single-handed. I feel that I have been elected to represent the working class, and I consider myself the first man elected to Congress in America on a platform expressing the views and hopes of that class. We have had union men in Congress, good men, too, but because they have allied themselves with one of the capitalist parties they have lost their individualities, and as I believe their usefulness.

"I represent the Social-Democratic party, and therefore can not join either of the other parties. That does not mean, however, that I always shall be 'in opposition' and 'agin' the Guv'ment.' I shall reserve the right to consider all measures from the viewpoint of the working class and vote according as that class shall be affected. . . . . .

"As a member of Congress I shall not follow either the leadership or the reasoning of the old parties. I will try to formulate and introduce legislation expressing the demands of the Social-Democratic platform. The old parties have followed and are following the ancient, and as I believe, the out-of-date school of political economy which is based on the doctrine of *laissez faire*, or, as it was put in Jefferson's day, 'That government governs best which governs least.'"

The New York *Daily People*, organ of the Socialist Labor Party, asserts that:

"The election in America of a candidate to Congress upon a ticket that, whatever its otherwise shortcomings, vagaries, and even defects, demands the overthrow of the capitalist system, is a fact that deserves respect."

THE FACTORY AND THE DEATH-RATE—The people of Fall River are troubled by Census Director Durand's announcement that this Massachusetts city has the highest death-rate of any American city—19.1 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants. The death-rate for the country as a whole is 15 per 1,000. This was too severe an arraignment for the Fall River board of health to let pass unnoticed. The Census Director, in replying to their protests, points out that his data were furnished by the Massachusetts Secretary of State, and ascribes the excessive death-rate to "an abnormal mortality among Fall River children." "In the light of modern knowledge," a New York *Times* editorial informs us, "the reason for this is not far to seek":

"Fall River attends to its municipal housekeeping more than fairly well, and its inhabitants are intelligent as well as respectable, but it is a town with many factories, employing women in great numbers during long hours every day. This is good for business, but it is hard on the children. Born of tired mothers, they start in life under a handicap, and while they are not neglected or starved, they are lamentably apt not to receive the sort of care or the sort of food for which science has as yet found no really adequate substitute.

"Enough of the children thus 'raised' die to make Fall River seem to be what it probably is not—an unhealthful city in the common sense of that term. But what of those that survive? It is upon the survivors that, in all likelihood, fall the heaviest penalties which implacable Nature imposes upon the violators of her laws. Statisticians can number the dead, but there is nobody to tell just how the living are affected by an ancestry of factory-prisoned mothers. Occasionally the Army recruiting officers or the examiners of candidates for positions in police and fire departments start the cry of steady physical deterioration among the laboring classes in the manufacturing centers. That cry has not yet been frequent or loud in this country, but it has been both in England and people with sharp ears are hearing it here."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE motto of the State of Maine is: "Dirigo"—"I lead," It did.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN preponderance in Argentine Republic shows there is no Monroe Doctrine for European capital.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Treasury Department has decided to print more dollar bills. It appears to be the unanimous opinion that they are needed.—*Chicago Record Herald.*

A WOMAN'S "no" in the matter of a declaration of dutiable articles is often open to the usual affirmative construction.—*New York World.*

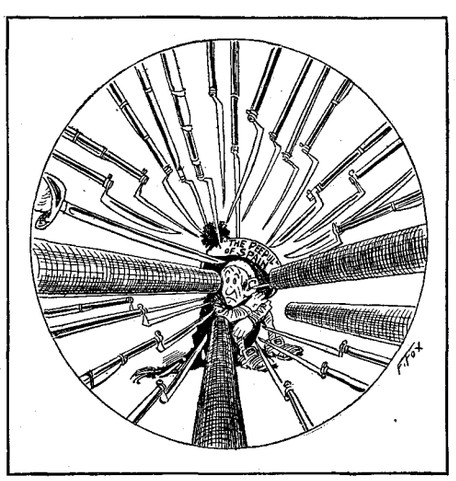
NICARAGUA has formally recognized the Republic of Portugal. King Manuel's last hope may now be supposed to be gone.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE South Dakota ballot was seven feet long, in nonpareil type. How much of this was advertising, and how much pure reading matter?—*Cleveland Leader.*

BANDITS who held up a train in which a number of millionaires were traveling in New Mexico got $11.20. The porter had probably beaten them to it.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

WHAT'S the use of Judge Baldwin's suing Mr. Roosevelt for slander? The Colonel won't accept the decision of the court.—*New York World.*

IF you are tired of being just a plain citizen of ordinary accomplishment and no reputation and are desirous of making the world look up to you, why not try aviation?—*Southern Lumberman, Nashville.*



NOT "RISING" AS YET.
—Fox in the Chicago Evening *Post.*

No aviator has as yet been fined for exceeding the altitude limit.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

WE don't have an aviation meet every day, but we can watch prices rise almost any time.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

DR. COOK congratulates Wellman. Which seems to be about the most unkindest cut of all.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Do you remember when certain newspapers kicked because Mr. Roosevelt gave the "fat and idle job" of collector of customs in New York to Mr. Loeb?—*Cleveland Leader.*

TAFT to Force Up Magazine Postage.—Headline.

Is this to be considered a blow to the *Outlook* and its Contributing Editor?—*New York World.*

IT looks as if "everything on wheels" would go on strike in New York. What a difference it would make if everybody with wheels in New York went on strike!—*Syracuse Journal.*

POSSIBLY the burglar who stole the cardboard motto "Thou Shalt Not Steal" from a home in Allentown, Pa., felt that his own home stood more in need of such a reminder.
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

STANDARD OIL'S market price having advanced twenty points since the price cut, perhaps officers of other companies engaged in supplying the necessities will note the new method of booming their stocks.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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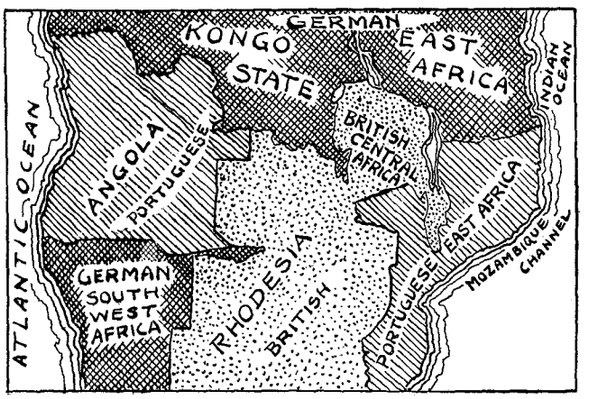
FOREIGN COMMENT

FATE OF PORTUGAL'S COLONIES

GUY DE MAUPASSANT has a terrible story of an old lady, supposed to be dead, regaining consciousness to find her room stript bare and everything of comfort or value she owned appropriated and carried off by her relatives. It may not be exactly just to talk of Portugal as deceased, but the monarchy is dead for the present, whatever Manuel may hope for the future, and the world is speculating about the disposal of Portugal's most valuable asset—her colonies. Both England and Germany may be said to be interested in these colonial possessions, especially in her African dominions. Portugal holds in Africa 793,980 square miles of territory, with a population of nearly 9,000,000, and in Asia 8,972 square miles, with a population of 895,789. Portuguese East Africa is bordered by German and British territory, and the London *Spectator* seems to see that the time has come for holding the rod over the little Iberian Republic and compelling her to stop the slave trade at the risk—well, of being ignored—or, it may be, chastised. The raising of coco in St. Thomé and Principe by



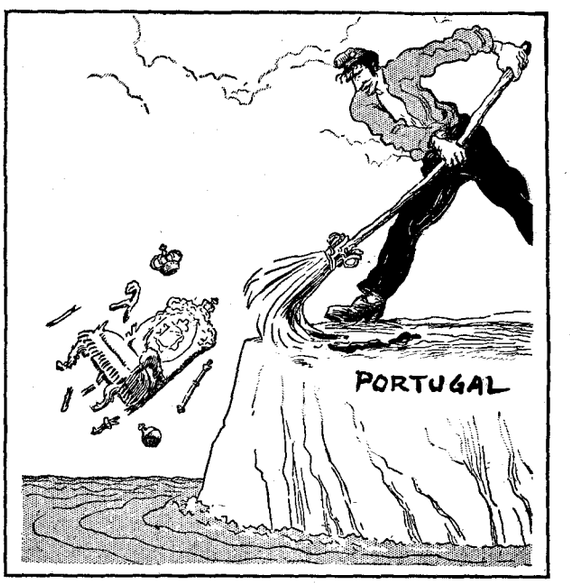
PORTUGAL'S COLONIES IN AFRICA.
Hemmed in by British and German possessions.

slave labor has long been an abuse that has scandalized civilized Europe. *The Spectator* wishes Portugal to give a guaranty that there are to be no more slaves, and speaks in the following calm but firm manner:

"We do not wish to over-emphasize our appeal to selfish considerations, but it may be worth while to note further that if the Portuguese Government do not put their house in order soon they will . . . run the risk of pressure being put upon them not merely by Britain, but by other countries. The fierce slave-raiding that has been going on in Angola is disturbing the minds of the natives throughout West Africa, and raising alarm not only in our possessions, but also in those of Germany, France, and, still more, of Belgium. The slave-raiding in the Southwest portions of the Kongo has caused a great deal of trouble. It is not only the so-called 'sentimental' enemies of slavery, but also those who recognize the dangers of a great upheaval among the natives of South Africa, who wish to see slave-raiding put down in Angola. But slave-raiding will never be put down as long as the demand for slaves in the coco islands is allowed to continue—a demand which it is exceedingly lucrative to supply. The essential thing is that there shall be no more slaves at San Thomé and Principe. Then the cause of the worst forms of slave-raiding on the mainland will automatically cease."

The German press put matters in a much more plain and blunt form. England has now the opportunity to win German favor by seizing the lands where a lot of mongrel Portuguese, half Iberian, half negro, are inhabiting a wretched piece of territory. The Pan-Germanistic *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin) says roundly that Portugal "can not and ought not" to retain possession of her colonies. This paper recalls an agreement made between Germany and England to cover the case of Portuguese Africa ever being partitioned, and concludes in the following words:

"If England really desires to come to a good understanding with Germany, she may now prove it by putting into effect the treaty of 1898, which is still valid. In this way she will be



HOUSE-CLEANING IN PORTUGAL.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

paying us an old debt, and there will be no loss to civilization if the colonies of a rotten state pass into the hands of Germany and England."

While this is pretty plain talk, the Government organs try to soften "the cold-blooded greed," as the French papers style it, which characterizes its spirit. Thus the *Neue Preussische Correspondenz* (Berlin), an official organ, is inspired to speak in the following polite and thinly veiled terms:

"In case Portugal, now become republican, desires to part with some of her colonies, particularly those in Africa, the

THE MODERN ÆNEAS.
Manuel saving his family and household treasures from the burning city. —*Jugend* (Munich).

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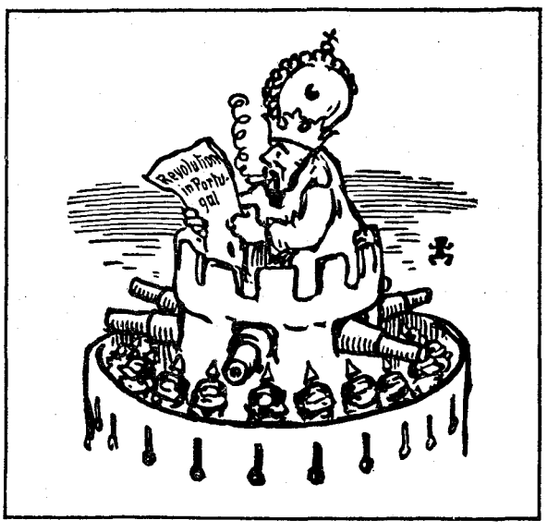
question can be disposed of in accordance with an understanding entered upon between Germany and England ten years ago. This agreement regulates the partition of the territory to be acquired from the Portuguese Government."

The Portuguese colonies have been considered to be on the market for some time. They have been rather an expense than a profit to the mother country. It was quite recently that the deputy Ferreira de Almeida, Minister of Marine and Colonies, proposed that certain colonies be sold, in order to pay the debts of the Colonial Office. This proposal was defeated in the Cortes and a resolution passed to the following effect:

"No other Power desires to possess the colonies of Portugal, nor does Portugal desire any other Power to possess an acre of them."

The *Humanité* (Paris) remarks on this declaration:

"This may be outwardly acknowledged and agreed to by the official mind at Berlin. Nevertheless, while Germany disavows the covetous schemes with which it is credited, the Germans await with circumspection the opportunity which will give to them the fruits of their convention with England."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE PROPER POSITION FOR IMPERILED MONARCHS.

LITTLE FATHER—"Why didn't my poor colleague Manuel follow my example?" —*Jugend* (Munich).

SPREAD OF REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE

MONARCHIES view with alarm the rise of republics, says Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, in the *Journal des Débats*, and it took France a long time to reassure the other Powers of Europe that she was not to become a menace to the stability of other governments by propagating anti-monarchical doctrines in foreign countries. That was why Thiers, when a republic was proclaimed in Spain, dreaded that it might bring odium on France. "This new little sister," he remarked, "will be anything but a help to her older sister in maintaining her position." Bismarck, however, encouraged the establishment of a republic in France, "in order to isolate that country and keep it in quarantine" so that the "republican contagion," instead of being scattered throughout Europe, might be limited to one spot. Italy joined the Triple Alliance for fear of this "contagion." In the words of Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu:

"The dread of seeing its subjects follow the evil example of their French neighbors drove the Italy of the House of Savoy into the arms of imperial Germany, and has since kept stable the Triple Alliance. It took France long years of reserve and discretion to gain from the courts of Europe, and that of autocratic Russia in particular, the confidence in our Republic on which the founders of German unity had counted."

The writer fears that this confidence will be endangered by the turn of affairs in Portugal. Altho it may be said that "France has now made friends and allies whose good will is founded on permanent and mutual interests," and will be unaffected by foreign revolutions, particularly in "a little nation, stowed away on the shores of the Atlantic" and apart from regions where she might disturb the greater Powers, yet, he adds:

"The French Republic, instead of being strengthened by the erection of new republics, runs a serious risk of being weakened and discredited by them. We are likely to hear again from one end of Europe to another the echo of malevolent utterances such as already in Germany and even in Russia, our ally, are denouncing France as the hotbed and firebrand of revolution."

The multiplication of republics in Europe would cause division and distrust, Monarchy and Republicanism would form two rival camps and discord would prevail from Constantinople to the mouth of the Tagus. In the words of this thoughtful and brilliant writer:

"The springing up of young republics would have a tendency to make the monarchies of the continent draw more closely together. Anxiety for their common safety would result in the revival of the Holy Alliance in the face of a peril which threatened every crown. This would be greatly to the detriment of the French Republic and the democracy of the present day. Europe would run the risk of being cut in two by the diversity in forms of government. The various states, republics on one side and monarchies on the other, deprived of all choice in forming their alliances, would find themselves forcibly ranged in two hostile camps. Of these two armed camps, ready to do battle, it does not seem likely that in the Europe of the future the one flying the republican colors has any right to promise itself the victory."

While Mr. Braga looks for a united republic of the Iberian Peninsula, other "dreamers" look for a Latin union comprizing Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal. This writer thinks a Latin union would be an excellent thing. But it need not be brought about by bloodshed and revolt. As he asks:

"Is it necessary in order that the idea of a Latin solidarity should penetrate Italy and Spain that it be ushered in by revolutions? Can it not enter the minds of our neighbors beyond the Alps and the Pyrenees without necessitating the overthrow of their national dynasties, with the added horror of plunging the two peninsulas into anarchy or civil war?"

He goes on to say that monarchies or republics are merely "the forms imprest on the nations by their history, their moral temperament, their social condition." All nations can not "be run in the same mold." Of Portugal he declares:

"It is possible that in Portugal the monarchy was worn out, and on the point of death. The Monarchists seemed to have proved false to monarchy. Their incapacity, their divisions, their corruption, provide a sufficient explanation of their defeat. The young King and his noble mother seem alone to have realized what their duty was and to have fulfilled it. Monarchies or republics, when their governments reach this degree of moral decomposition, are equally liable to downfall."

He hopes, but hardly expects, that the Portuguese Republic will "succeed in restoring order and purifying public life." "More than one symptom of the revolution is matter for disquietude." Particularly is it ominous that the first work undertaken by the revolutionaries was "to make war on the Church" in a country "the great majority of whose people are Catholic." Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu remarks that "this is not perhaps the best way to consolidate the Republic and to restore peace to the land." He points to Brazil as "a model" in this particular. In the great South American Republic, Church and State are separated and all ecclesiastical property and funds remain in the hands of the clergy. This writer says:

"If, as they announce, the Republicans of Portugal contemplate a separation of Church and State, they could not do better than take Brazil for their model."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE YOUNG TURKS' APPEAL TO GERMANY

THE YOUNG TURKS of Constantinople seem to be formulating a Monroe Doctrine of their own in protesting against Great Britain's menacing note to Persia, wgich threatens to police the Empire unless order is kept in the region through which the inland trade route lies. Mails, messengers, and travelers, such as keep up a perpetual procession between Ispahan and the Persian Gulf, where Bushire is its terminus, are constantly being delayed, harassed, or despoiled. The British note is to this effect:

"For the past three years his Majesty's Minister has made serious representations to the Persian Government respecting the insecurity of the southern roads and the disastrous effect on British trade. In spite of repeated assurances, no improvement has been made, and if the present situation continues, the Gulf trade will be permanently affected.

"After full consultation with the Russian Government, and in complete accord with them, his Majesty's Government decided to inform the Persian Government that, unless order was restored on the Bushire-Ispahan road within three months' time, they must insist on the organization of a local Persian force, officered by eight or ten British officers of the Indian Army, for the protection of the road."

The Persian papers are indignant at this note and the *Istiklal-i-Iran* (Ispahan) openly declares that "England is going to become Russia." Still more significant was the meeting of Young Turks in Constantinople. The speakers at this assembly manifested bitter hostility against England. The London *Times* correspondent in the Turkish capital reports as follows:

"Reshid Ibraham aroused wild enthusiasm by urging his hearers to remember that Persia is a link between Turkey and India. As soon as Turkey could make her influence felt in India and win the 'Moslem' army of India to her side, the British rule would disappear. At the close of the meeting Obeidullah Effendi, the Deputy for Aidin and a member of the parliamentary deputation that visited London last year, declared that the Western states might talk of their civilization, of their Christianity, and of the twentieth century, but their civilization was rottenness and their Christianity a sham. As for the twentieth century, Islam 'only recognizes the fourteenth.' He then praised the German Emperor, Turkey's one friend in Abdul Hamid's days, whose attitude at the Algeciras Conference saved the independence of Morocco. Amid great enthusiasm a committee was then convened to draft a telegram to the Kaiser, urging him to resume his rôle of savior of a Moslem state."

THE "INTERESTS" IN ENGLAND.

MR. BALFOUR (to Labor, who is knocking at the door)—"I should like to let you in, but I don't think that any man should come into the House of Commons as the representative of an interest."
THE FAT MAN (chuckling)—"That's right, Balfour; that's what I've always said myself."
—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

THE NEW JOHN BULL
After the proposed "Federalization" of the British Isles.
—*Punch* (London).

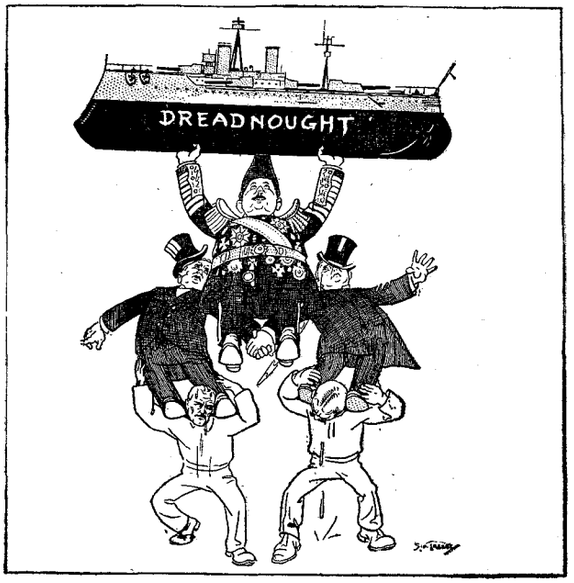
The Turkish press follows this lead and praises Germany at the expense of England and France. Thus the *Osmanischer Lloyd* (Constantinople) charges France with being still animated by the anti-Moslem spirit of the eleventh-century Crusaders; while the British press is "systematically organizing a campaign against the Young Turks." On the contrary, "the German Kaiser pays homage to the shade of Saladin and orders the 'Divan' [poems of Sultan Selim] to be printed in sumptuous style."

The German press meanwhile has been seriously discussing what the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* (Berlin) styles "the lively discussion on the future fate of Persia," as interpreted in the dispatches to imply "an impending partition of Persia between England and Russia." This authoritative organ concludes:

"In Europe, as well as in Persia, a calmer view has prevailed since it has become known that the English Government's designs on Persia are not what they were supposed to be, and that England contemplates no sort of encroachments on the integrity of Persia."

In his last work Admiral Mahan has dwelt upon the increasing prominence of Germany as tending toward leadership in European politics. Some of the English newspapers think that she wishes to clinch her hold on Turkey and the whole Turkish Empire and that her influence lies at the back of the Monroe-Doctrine excitement of Persia's sympathizers on the Bosporus. Thus the London *Daily Mail* remarks:

"It would be interesting to know who was really responsible for the meeting held on Sunday in Constantinople at which the British action in Persia was denounced in violent terms and an appeal was made to the Kaiser, as 'the protector of the



THE BURDEN.
—*Labor Leader* (London).

BRITISH POLITICAL WRINKLES.

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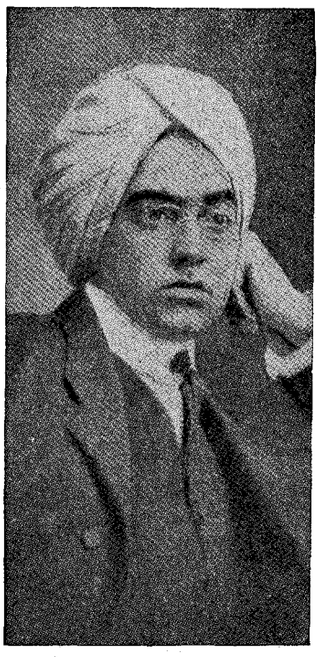
Moslems,' to intervene on behalf of Persia. Such an outburst will be generally deplored by sympathizers in this country with the 'Young Turks.' Probably it was due to misleading reports of the British note to Persia which have been circulated by the German press and a semiofficial German agency. It is true that the actual facts were plainly stated in a British official *communiqué* issued in this country and in Constantinople. This statement showed beyond dispute that Britain entertains no designs on Persian independence or territorial integrity, and that her only wish is to secure the restoration of order on the Persian trade routes. Yet the Turks have not been convinced."

The alleged intrigues of Germany in the Moslem field of politics have long been a subject of discussion in English and French diplomatic circles. The London Conservative press charge Sir Edward Grey with actually handing over British interests in Constantinople to Berlin. So in France these inflammatory speeches and talk of calling in German aid against England have roused the attention of the Paris papers, always ready to lash Germany. This suspected collusion of the Bethmann-Hollweg Ministry with Turkish recalcitrants is serious and dangerous, declares the *Temps* (Paris), from which we quote the following:

"The threat of German intervention and of Turkish aid to Persia, and the attitude of the Young Turks at the public meeting where they cheered the name of William II., plainly indicate what kind of advice the German Foreign Office has been offering to the Sublime Porte, and should make both London and St. Petersburg pause to think."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MR. SAINT NIHAL SINGH,

An East Indian writer who declares that the people of India will work out their own salvation by the irresistible forces of evolution rather than by revolutionary violence and bloodshed.

EVOLUTION NOT REVOLUTION IN INDIA

AN IMPRESSION has prevailed very widely in England, Continental Europe, America, and India itself, that British India is on the eve of a revolt. English rule, English law, English industrialism, English trade, English educational ideals, we are told, the Hindu is repudiating and rebelling against. He is throwing bombs and hatching conspiracies to scare away foreign governors-general, and rid himself of an army and a civil service not of native origin. We have excellent authority for believing that this is not true. India is indeed awakening to the potentialities of her own land and life. This we find admitted by such a well-known native writer as Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, who, in his recent "Glimpses of the Orient To-day," speaks of his country as bound to work out its own salvation, to rely on its own resources, and to trust rather to the irresistible forces of evolution than to the temporary violence and bloodshed of a revolution. There is something particularly patriotic and lofty in the tone of his words when he says:

"It is a travesty of the holiest of holy in human nature to talk of the unrest of India in terms other than the most reverent. In every sense of the word, this discontent is divine. In its essentials, it is cosmic in character, evolutionary, constructive, and uplifting. While in a thousand years from now it will not matter much if the sons of a little European Isle have held India in subjection, it will matter much if the genius of the nation has performed its God-given mission, enriched posterity by progress in religion, philosophy, science, art, and industry."

The signs that Hindus are awakening to the requirements of modern life are visible everywhere. Even the most sacred things of ancient India are being discarded, and the Indian gladly seeks enlightenment from abroad. Mr. Singh tells us:

"Nothing more clearly indicates the Indian renaissance than the fact that many thousands of Hindustanees have disregarded hoary traditions and centuries-old canons of caste and conservatism and have gone abroad, some of them to roam around for pleasure or instruction, and others to settle down in foreign lands, for a time or permanently. As an earnest of India's coming greatness, the presence of these men in every part of the globe is reassuring."

The natives have long been treated with contempt by Europeans in Hindustan. The very term "native" has been considered a term of opprobrium. All this is being changed. The Hindu is developing a spirit of manliness. Particularly is this apparent in those who settle abroad. They resent the humiliating treatment accorded to Hindus in Canada, for example:

"This shows that an Indian nation is coming into being; for the wrong from which the immigrant suffers sinks racial and religious invidiousness into oblivion; it thrills *all* Indian hearts with pulsations identical in nature—sentiments of protestation—community of interest—resolves to right wrongs, overcome weakness, conquer disabilities. Such experiences also develop that manly pride which demands reciprocity and which is the cornerstone on which the structure of individual and national well-being is to be erected.

"Slavery and supineness have held Hindustan down for many centuries; but these ignoble characteristics are conspicuous by their absence in the immigrant. He is a man with a stiff neck—and with a backbone. He is manly and enterprising. He is not like the cur that licks the hand that beats it, and thus encourages the unreasonable tyrant to continue to maltreat it."

"This spirit of manliness," says Mr. Singh, "must work for many a decade before it will have accomplished its object of lifting the people from their present conservatism and raising them to an equal footing with the best nations of the Occident and Orient." He concludes his admirable article with a deprecation of revolt and revolution:

"It is not true that every Indian is a terrorist, any more than that every Occidental professes allegiance to the Pope. Politics is a live issue in Hindustan, but every enlightened man is not a political agitator, much less a seditionist, secretly engaged in attempting to undermine Great Britain's influence in her Eastern dependency. Besides poverty and famine, with their attendant evils, plague and cholera, there are other perplexing problems in India which are receiving the attention of native leaders. While there is much talk about the means educated Indians are employing to tamper with the native army and inspire the masses to revolt against established authority, it is being forgotten that beneath the thin crust of political struggle and frenzy and talk about poverty and plague, constructive work of mammoth dimensions and of immeasurable potentiality is going on.

"Unseen, uncheered by other nations, Hindustan is reorganizing the constitution of its society, casting aside old shibboleths and setting up in their place new ideals and standards, discarding its time-worn traditions and methods and adopting, in their stead, the approved ways of life and work. This constructive period did not begin yesterday. The process has been going on constantly for two or more generations. . . . . .

"The Indian is not working to bring the affairs of his country to such a pass that things will be turned upside down. Sane Hindustanees, one and all, are leagued together to maintain peace and order in the land of their birth, and push forward India along constructive lines. Imbued with the new spirit, Indians to-day are actively engaged in framing a comprehensive propaganda of self-help. The program for indigenous work is extensive and intensive. It embraces all departments of human life, and reform is being carried on, vigorously, systematically, and perseveringly. Therefore, evolution and not revolution can safely be predicted for India."

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DR. WILEY ON TEA AND COFFEE TOPERS

A WARNING against the evils of tea and coffee looks odd in the pages of *The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*; yet such an article, from the pen of the famous Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, appears in that paper (New York, October). Dr. Wiley believes it to be the duty of the trade to see that tea and coffee are not used to excess; if not, he says, prohibitionists may tackle these drinks next, after downing old King Alcohol. He writes:

"There are a great many persons who are keenly susceptible to the influence of some of the soluble substances contained in tea and coffee. Most active of these substances by far is the alkaloid caffein. It has a peculiar effect in general and in many cases has special effects.

"Many parents forbid the use of tea and coffee to their children, and I think this is a wise precaution. I do not think there is any danger of interfering with the health or nutrition of the child by abstinence from drinks of this kind; on the other hand, it appears to me there is danger of permitting the child to form a habit, because coffee- and tea-drinking are to a certain extent habits, and I think caffein is recognized as one of the habit-forming drugs. In regard to children, at least, therefore, the word 'prohibition' is perhaps a better one to use than 'temperance.'

"Coffee and tea have become such universal beverages in the last three hundred years as to present a problem which must be faced in some way. The problem is not so acute as in the case of alcoholic beverages, which are not natural products. I use the word 'natural' in the sense that alcoholic beverages are not presented for consumption without having been specially prepared by the agency of man. This is also true of coffee and tea, as an extract is made, but in the extract the products are not changed but only placed in a form suitable for drinking, whereas in the preparation of an alcoholic beverage the natural constituents of the product are entirely altered, the sugar being converted more or less completely into two other products wholly dissimilar in character, namely, carbon dioxid and alcohol. The soluble products of a cup of coffee or tea are those which are contained in the original substances, and it is not likely that they are changed in any marked manner by the process of leaching."

A grown person, Dr. Wiley admits, has a right to choose his own food, but he advises caution in the use of tea and coffee. The moment a man feels that he is becoming a slave to either he should call a halt. If giving up tea or coffee produces malaise, headache, incapacity for work, and a general disturbance of the health, the victim may know that he has gone too far. We read further:

"It is quite impossible to prescribe how much tea and coffee each individual should drink. This is a matter which is left, and should be left, entirely to his own choice. The use of beverages of this kind is not inhibited by the food and drugs laws, even should they prove to be harmful, because that act applies only to added substances in so far as injurious and deleterious bodies are concerned.

"From a commercial point of view it is highly important that tea and coffee should be so used as to work no injury. If, on the other hand, they are abused so as to threaten the health of a community, there is no valid reason why the community should not prohibit their introduction and sale, since the exercise of a police power is wholly within its jurisdiction.

"With the advance of civilization the individual tends to place, to a greater extent than before, his welfare and care for his welfare in the hands of the State. This is a natural condition, because the individual alone is not able to cope with those forces which threaten his welfare. Any great abuse of beverages of this kind will doubtless result in prohibitory action, just as has been the case with alcohol.

"The student of the alcohol problem can not fail to realize that prohibition has arisen because regulation was not effective. The great abuses in the consumption of alcoholic beverages have rendered it almost necessary that the State should arise in its power and might, first to control, and, if that is not effective, to prohibit the use of such dangerous substances. Let us hope that this will not be the case with such delightful beverages as coffee and tea. If experience, however, should prove that they can not be used in moderation without entailing upon the community a threat of injury to health, then the other condition will arise in regard to their prohibition.

"There is, however, one distinct line to be drawn between such a drug as caffein and such a beverage as alcohol. In the use of caffein the person does not, as a rule, inflict any injury upon other people. He does not beat his wife, nor neglect his children, nor become a drunken sot reeling in the street. At most he becomes nervous, gets a disordered digestion and a tendency to headache and depression in the absence of his accustomed drug.

"Those who are interested commercially in the sale of coffee and tea should be the most earnest and enthusiastic to control any possible damages which may result from their activities. It would be desirable, therefore, that trade journals devoted to the interests of these great articles of commerce should from time to time publish articles by competent hygienists and physicians looking to the safer and saner use of these beverages."

A REPORTER'S AEROPLANE RIDE

THERE are plenty of reporters at the aviation meets, but as their observations are usually made from terra firma, we have so far had very few accounts of how it really feels to fly. The man who runs the machine has other things to think about, and is not usually a graphic writer. A correspondent of the London *Times*, however, recently took an air-trip, being invited to go because he weighed 196 pounds. The aviators were having a weight-carrying contest. The wind was blowing about 20 miles an hour, and the rest of the competitors declined to take the risk, so the aviator and the reporter had a "walk-over," but not as tame as most victories of that kind. We read:

"The worst part of such a journey for the novice is the waiting until everything is ready for the start. The sensation of anticipation is not unlike the feeling that one has when one is waiting for a wounded boar to break cover from the corner into which he is driven. But once the propeller starts to whirl behind you all other thoughts beyond exhilaration of rapid motion vanish. You have gript the struts thinking that you will have to hold on like grim death, but you immediately find that this is not necessary. The machine moves along the ground at an extraordinary pace, and I only knew that it was actually flying when I saw the elevating-plane change from the horizontal. Of the motion of flight it is difficult to speak clearly. Even in the high wind that Mr. Grace was now climbing, it was not more than the sensation of a beautifully balanced motor-car. The earth—in this case the sward of the Lanark racecourse—seemed to be racing away from under us, and in a flash we were level with the first pylon and the judge's box.

"The machine was now up to 150 feet, and I became engrossed in Mr. Grace's method in flying. It seemed to me that his attention was glued to his elevating-plane, with just momentary glances out of his eye to judge the distance by which he had to shun each pylon in its turn. We were now crossing fields and water. I could observe the gates, the wire fences, and a man bathing in the water. Then we were round into the wind. Our pace immediately slackened, and Mr. Grace was working to keep his machine in the air. As we crossed a road we were going so slowly that I could observe the direction of the hoof marks of a horse that had recently passed. Here all observation ceased, as Mr. Grace was now battling with the wind. We had only 500 yards to traverse to cross the winning line, but the dead weight against the wind was bringing the machine down. Then there came a gust heavier than them all. It took the machine just up the requisite amount to cross the line, and we came gently to earth. It had only been a four minutes' ride, but it was certainly the most delightful ride that I had ever experienced. The only recollection that I have that will describe the general sensation is that of exquisite motion."

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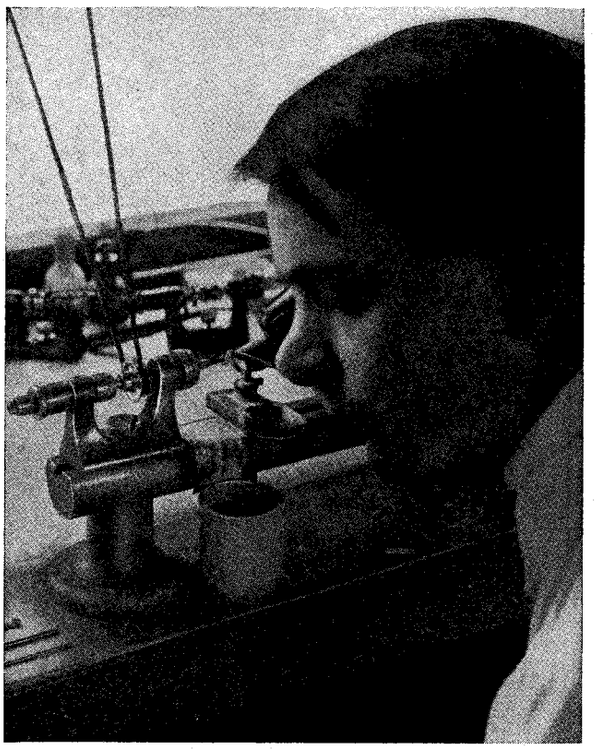
JEWELS BY THE MILLION

JEWELS are usually thought of as ornamental, but in one form they are employed purely in the line of utility. As bearings for watches and other small machines they are no less valuable than when they grace a ball-dress or are strung on a necklace. Of course the most costly gems are not thus used, the specimens employed being small. Says Mr. F. A. Stanley in *The American Machinist* (New York, October 13):

"Watch manufacturers of this country use annually several millions of jewels, and makers of certain classes of instruments also make use of jewels in large quantities. There is, in fact, a steady increase in the number of jeweled bearings applied by instrument-makers to such devices as recording and other electrical meters, gages, etc.

"While large quantities of these jewels are imported, a great many are made here at home. The processes of manufacture which carry the rough stone to its finished condition mounted in its setting, ready for dropping into place into watch or other mechanism, comprize a series of most interesting operations. . . . . .

"There are several sources of supply for the rough sapphires from which the jewels are cut, chief of which are Ceylon, Australia, and Montana. Curiously enough, while we are apt to think of sapphires as blue, they actually are found in about all colors of the rainbow. The Australian stone is the hardest and correspondingly brittle. The stone from Ceylon is not quite so hard, and is less brittle. The Montana stone is said to be best for jewels in mechanisms where any strength is required as it is less brittle than the others, and therefore not so easily fractured. The Montana stones are sorted out as taken from the mine, and those distributed to jewel manufacturers are generally of a light green color, the more valuable stones being reserved for settings in rings and other jewelry."



Illustrations used by courtesy of "The American Machinist" New York.

TURNING A JEWEL.

How the rough jewels are ground down, bored, and polished so that they will be fit for use as bearings is described in detail by the writer. Some of the operations are shown in the accompanying illustrations. He says:

"One of the surprizing features of jewel manufacture is the rapidity with which these sapphire bearings are produced. For example, ordinary sizes of jewels are regularly turned, drilled, and polished at the rate of 80 to 100 in a day of ten hours. The holes in these jewels can be drilled and polished by one operator at the rate of 200 per day of ten hours. To the ordinary mechanic, at least, this seems like very rapid work upon such material. The production of some of the fine instrument jewels is, of course, less, 40 a day making a fair average. The polishing on these fine jewels consumes somewhat longer time, each one being microscopically inspected.

"The usual range of watch-jewel sizes runs from 1 to 3 millimeters outside diameter, the holes for the pivots ranging in the different sizes, say from $\frac{7}{100}$ to $\frac{40}{100}$ millimeters, or, from about 0.003 to 0.016 inch. Jewels are made for instruments and other purposes up to 10 millimeters diameter. . . . . .

"An interesting view . . . shows a large case filled with small vials containing different sizes of jewels in their settings, for all of the well-known makes of American watches. While these glass receptacles are not over an inch and a half high, each will hold about two thousand unset jewels, or about a gross of the average size of settings."

TO DETECT INKS IN HANDWRITING

AN IMPORTANT part of the talent of a handwriting expert is the ability to show that two specimens of writing were done with the same ink, or that a given specimen was or was not done with ink like that in a particular bottle. This is not necessarily accomplished by chemical tests, altho they may play an important part in the feat. In an article by C. Ainsworth Mitchell in *Knowledge* (London, October), the writer describes how this is done and gives a number of other interesting facts about inks. He writes:

"Ordinary writing-ink is essentially a mixture of a decoction of galls with a solution of copperas (ferrous sulfate), which slowly interact to form an iron tannate that gradually becomes oxidized by exposure to the air, and gives the black pigment of handwriting.

"Characters written with a pure iron-gall ink are nearly colorless when first put upon paper, and a considerable time is needed for the insoluble black tannate to be formed within the fibers.

"Prior to about the end of the eighteenth century, inks were exposed to the air or boiled, so that a partial oxidation might take place within the fluid, and thus give some depth of tint to the product before it was used for writing. The chief objections to such partial oxidation are that deposits are formed in the bottle, and prevent the ink flowing smoothly from the pen, and that the fluid has not the penetrating power of an unoxidized ink. Such inks, however, are still on the market, under the name of 'Japan inks,' but they are but little used, their place having been taken by unoxidized inks, in which the black pigment is, as it were, in a latent condition, and a second pigment, such as indigo, logwood, or an anilin dyestuff, is added to give a color to the writing pending the formation of the iron tannate.

"The dyestuffs employed in the commercial inks of to-day vary in color from pale greenish-blue to indigo and deep violet, and no two give identical reactions—at all events when mixt with iron tannate to form the pigment in writing. It is mainly owing to the differences in these provisional coloring-matters that it is possible to distinguish between handwriting written with different kinds of ink.

"In the old type of iron-gall ink, in which no such second pigment was used, it would only have been possible to distinguish between different makes of ink in handwriting in exceptional cases, such as when a large excess or a great deficiency of iron had been used. Such irregularities in composition might readily occur, however; for in the days before the ink manufacturer could have made a living, writing was a polite accomplishment restricted to those who could afford the time, and the ink was made at home. Each housewife had her recipe for making a good ink, and its preparation was as much within her province as the making of cordials or the baking of bread."

In examining writing to see whether it is done with a particular ink, the writer goes on to say, the best plan is to prepare a color-scale, using the ink in question, and consisting of several washes from the lightest to the darkest possible tone. After exposure to air for twenty-four hours the scale is compared with the writing, under the microscope, and is also used for chemical tests, altho these are not always necessary. Mr. Mitchell cites a case where one of the witnesses to a forged will, Parker by name, asserted that he had signed only a folded

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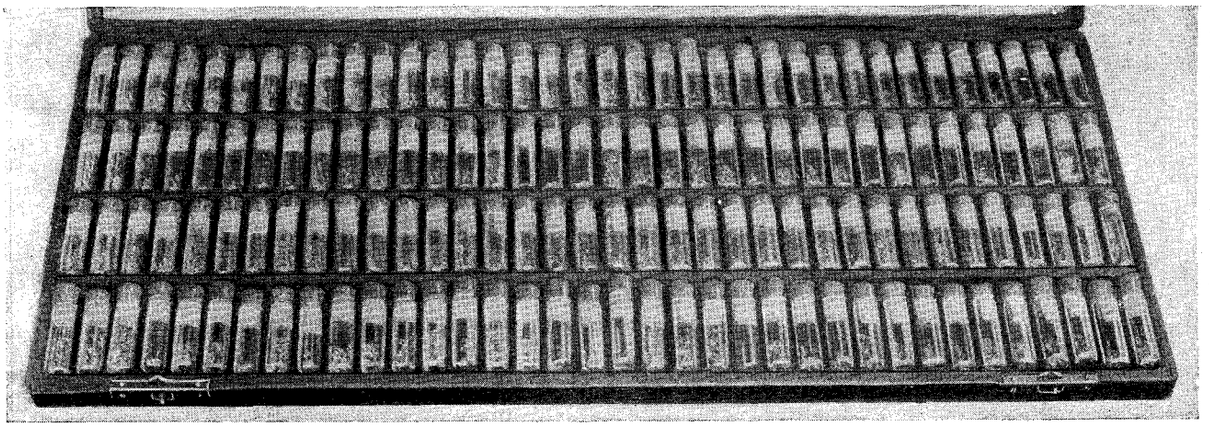


A CASE OF WATCH-JEWELS.

"While these glass receptacles are not over an inch and a half high, each will hold about two thousand unset jewels.

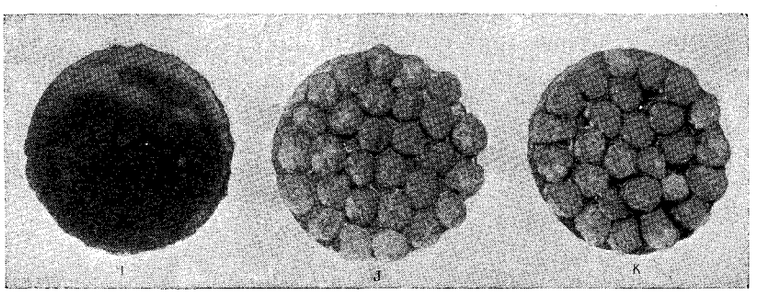
sheet of paper in a public house. In an attempt to get rid of this witness, the forger poisoned two innocent persons. Mr. Mitchell goes on:

"As a great deal depended upon whether Parker were speaking the truth or not, the ink was obtained from the public house in question, and was compared with the writing upon the will.

"As this ink happened to contain a particularly bright blue pigment as its provisional coloring-matter, there was no difficulty in proving its identity with the ink in the disputed signature on the will. In fact, three different inks were present on this will, the body of the document being written in one kind of ink, and the signatures of each of the witnesses in a different kind. Brinckley [the forger], cross-examined upon this point, stated that Mrs. Blume (the innkeeper) had kept three different sorts of ink, and that he had, after her death, given two of them to a little girl.

"After a trial lasting four days he was found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death."

In chemical tests the reagents used are commonly hydrochloric acid, oxalic acid, tin chlorid, nascent hydrogen, bromin, chlorid of lime, titanium chlorid and ferro-cyanid of potassium. The first two bleach the iron tannate and leave the other coloring-matter; the next two alter the color of this latter also; the fifth and sixth bleach both pigments; while the seventh acts as a reducing agent, and the last affects mainly the iron freed from the tannate. We read:



HOLDING-DISK COATED WITH SHELLAC AND COVERED WITH SAPPHIRES READY TO BE GROUND.

"The reagents should be applied with a brush, and the writing examined under the microscope by reflected and transmitted light, firstly after five minutes', and then after twelve hours' exposure to the air. The colorations appearing on the wrong side of the paper are also characteristic in some cases. In the tests with titanous chlorid, blotting-paper should be applied to the writing after the lapse of five minutes. . . . . .

"The question of determining the age of an ink in writing is much more difficult than that of deciding whether two writings are in the same or in a different kind of ink. . . . . .

"When writing done with blue-black ink is kept, the blue pigment will gradually fade out, leaving the black pigment, and when this stage is reached the ink in old writing is readily distinguished from ink that has recently been put on the paper.

"Prior to this, however, the blue provisional coloring-matter appears to become enveloped in particles of the oxidized iron tannate, so that it no longer reacts rapidly with reagents.

"Thus, if a writing done within the last year or two be treated with a 50-per-cent. solution of acetic acid, there is immediate diffusion of the blue pigment, whereas in a writing a few years older diffusion, if it takes place at all, is very slow and limited in extent.

"A still more useful reagent is a saturated solution of oxalic acid, which causes the pigment of relatively fresh writing to give immediate smudge, but has very little, if any, effect on writing six or eight years old. The differences between the behavior of old and relatively new writing in these tests is seen in the fact that the older writing of 1898 was scarcely affected, whereas the writing done in 1908 gave marked results. Both writings were in ink of the same kind, and the tests were applied simultaneously.

"Speaking generally, a writing done with blue-black ink ceases to show such diffusion after about five to six years. When slight diffusion occurs in an older ink it is seen, under the microscope, to differ in character and to affect only the surface of the letters, whereas the diffusion in an ink written within the last two or three years affects the whole of the pigment in the letters."

CAVES REVEALED BY RAILWAY TUNNELS—Not all the caves and rock-fissures are open to the air. Many are completely hidden away in the depths of mountain ranges, some to remain unknown, doubtless, while this old earth shall last; others to be suddenly brought to light by man in some of his puny diggings. The excavations for mines and for railways occasionally meet with them. An adventure of this kind recently reported from Italy is thus described by a writer in *La Nature* (Paris):

"On a new railroad line to connect Rome and Naples a tunnel to be 4⅓ miles long is being driven under Mount Orso, near Sonnino. On May 11 last, at about a mile and a half from the northern entrance (on the Roman side) a blast in the advance gallery suddenly opened a passage into a huge natural pit. Several of the workmen narrowly escaped falling into it. It is a deep rift, somewhat inclined and apparently descending to sea-level. It is about 200 feet wide and the gallery meets it somewhat on one side. Fissures abound in the rocks of Mount Orso and other similar encounters are to be feared.

"This is not the first case of the kind; the Speedwell mine in Derbyshire, England, intersected in the same way a rift 300 feet deep; under the Larzac Mountain the railroad from Tournenine to Vigau crosses wide fissures . . . ; two tunnels between Brive and Cahors have broken into caves, and other examples are not rare. What is rather surprizing is that this does not happen oftener in fissured regions and among limestone rocks traversed by subterranean streams.

"The size of the Mount Orso fissure will probably interfere considerably with the work; it will be necessary to go around

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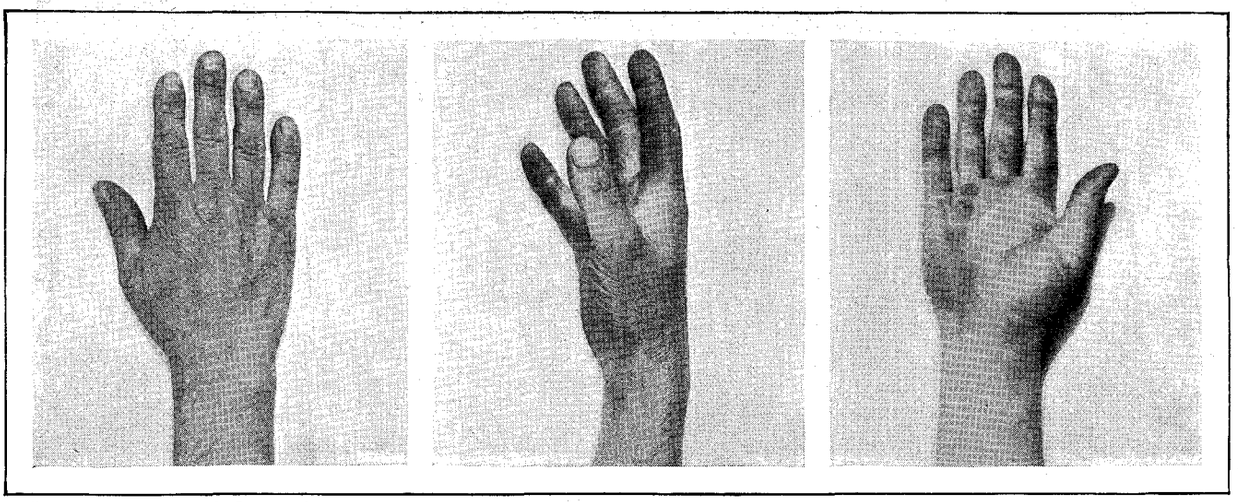


Illustrations used by courtesy of "Factory," Chicago.

This is a photograph of the hand of a skilful blacksmith. Note the squareness and the sturdy spatulate fingers.

Another view of the blacksmith's hand, showing a good thumb and fingers. It is not the work a man does which makes a man's hand "square" or his fingers "spatulate."

This is the palm of the blacksmith's hand. Compare the width from side to side with the distance from the base of the palm to the base of the fingers.

"THE SMITH, A MIGHTY MAN IS HE, WITH LARGE AND SINEWY HANDS."

the cavity in order to work on the other side. There is talk of filling up the hole itself, but it would be imprudent to do it before exploring its depths to find out whether there may not be direct or indirect connection with some underground watercourse. If such a flow exists, its erosive action would sooner or later undermine the filling, which might cave in and cause a serious accident. . . . In any case this event shows once more the necessity of a thorough exploration of the ground where possible, before building a tunnel; the Simplon and the Lötschberg have already proved this. This precaution will be particularly necessary in the crossing of the Jura range, if the plan of constructing a long tunnel there is to be carried out."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JUDGING WORKMEN BY THEIR HANDS

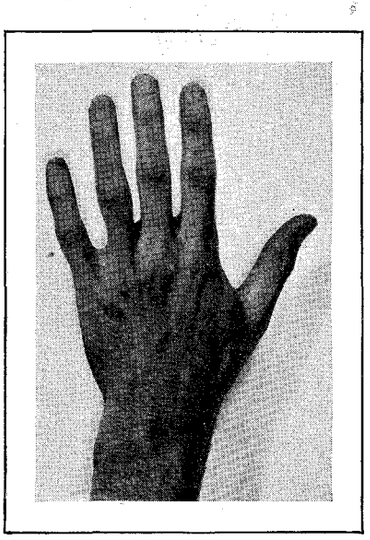
IT IS POSSIBLE to tell a good from a poor workman simply by observing his hands; so we are told with confidence by George K. Barrett, who writes in *Factory* (Chicago, December). Mr. Barrett assures us that he is no believer in palmistry, neither does he claim that a man with a "good hand" will possess skill without training. He does assert, however, that the man who hires men may judge something of their capabilities by observing their hands, and he tells us that this conclusion is based on twenty years' observation. Says Mr. Barrett:

"The expression, 'a good judge of human nature,' is common. I need not argue that there are many people who know that a narrow, retreating chin indicates weakness of character, while a square, protruding chin indicates aggressiveness. If the chin is a key to these traits of character, why should not the hands that execute the work for the brain be equally indicative of mechanial ingenuity? . . . It seems entirely reasonable that the characteristics of the hands should be indicative of what the combination of brain and hands can accomplish. It is not only reasonable, but I have found in actual, practical tests that these characteristics are my best guides in picking out mechanics.

"When I say 'in picking out mechanics' I mean in picking men with natural mechanical aptitude, not expecting a farmer to turn into an expert machinist the moment he walks into a factory. But for the assembling department where the work is such that any intelligent man can do it, given time, patience, and preliminary instruction, I would rather have a young man with the right sort of hand and no experience, than one with the wrong sort of hand and unlimited experience. It will be only a few days until the right sort of hands will be turning out more work than the wrong sort of hands. . . . . .

"The application of the theory stated is very simple. It may take some time to make it produce the best results. And, remember, strongly as I believe that a man's hand holds a true appraisal of his natural mechanical aptitude, I do not believe that natural aptitude takes the place of all training. Whether I want a 'handy man' around the shop, an assembly man, a press man, or an all-around machinist, before I look at the applicant's hand, I first look for the signs of dissipation and put him through a course of questioning, fitted to our factory.

"I will describe what my experience teaches me to be the ideal hand for a mechanic, together with what the various distinguishing marks mean. The body of the hand should be square. It should be the same width at the base of the fingers and at the base of the thumb and as long from the end of the wrist to the beginning of the fingers as it is wide—literally square. This proclaims a man who is methodical, obedient, and amenable to reason. The fingers should be of medium length, neither very short, stubby fingers which go with selfishness and obstinacy, nor the extremely long ones which go with argumentativeness and chronic dissatisfaction. And they should be of proper proportionate lengths; second finger longest, third finger next, index finger next, and the little finger the shortest. Lack of proper proportion means an unbalanced nature difficult to manage from the predominance of some one or two traits.



A WORKMANLIKE HAND.

Other characteristics equal, a man with spatulate fingers and big joints has the greatest aptitude for mechanical work.

"The finger-joints should be well developed and large, making what are called knotty fingers. This is a sign of exactness in work and methods.

"The finger-nails should be broad, short, approximately square, and neither flat nor much rounded. The cushions opposite the nails should be broad and well developed, making the fingers broadest at the ends, or at least as broad as at the well-developed center joints. Fingers with such nails and cushions invariably indicate ingenuity, natural aptitude for mechanics, and love of mechanical work for the work itself.

"The thumb should neither lie at right angles to the hand, a sign of viciousness, nor should it lie close to the hand, a sign of narrowness and stupidity. In length the thumb should reach nearly to the middle joint of the index finger. In other re-

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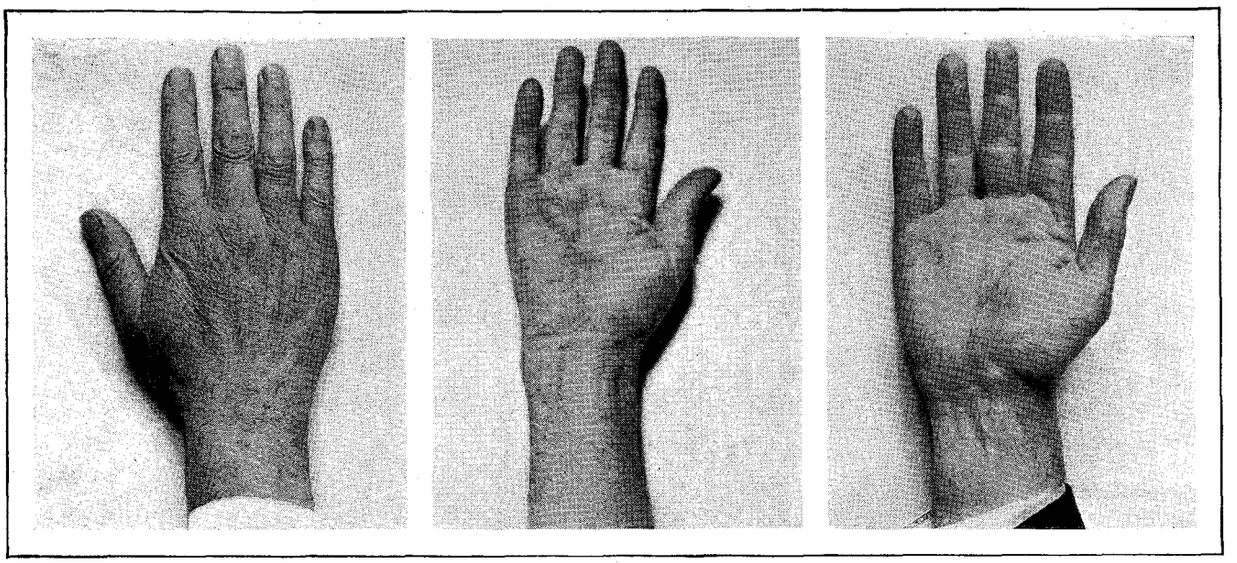


Compare the hand in the center with the pictures at each side. You couldn't mistake the square, broad hand of the skilled mechanic. Just as apparent is the weakness of the shop-sweeper's hand—the central picture.

HANDY AND UNHANDY HANDS.

spects it should have all the characteristics of the fingers. Neither thumb nor fingers should have any pronounced tendency to bend backward, which means carelessness and instability, nor should they be of the kind that can not be opened perfectly flat without unusual effort, which means overcautiousness that hampers a man in his work.

"I hardly need say that this ideal mechanical hand is too ideal to ever be found in its entire ideality on an applicant for a factory job. I might be all day telling of the variations I have noted and then not be through. One good characteristic seems to help balance a bad one. Thus the hand indicates whether or not a man is a desirable employee and also in what department he will prove most desirable. A man with square hands and medium long thumbs and fingers with large joints, even tho the digits are not spatulate, is entirely fitted for work on a drill press where the work is tedious in its monotony, but must be done with careful exactness."

THE SARGASSO SEA LOST

THE RECENT Norwegian expedition sent out to search for the Sargasso Sea has returned with the tidings that "there ain't no such a place." The expedition, in fact, resembled one dispatched to look for mermaids, the sea-serpent, or the island of Ogyggia. Seaweed indeed it found, as might have been expected, but no such romantic conditions as have been reported for the last few centuries by veracious travelers and enshrined in marine literature. Says *Cosmos* (Paris, October 15):

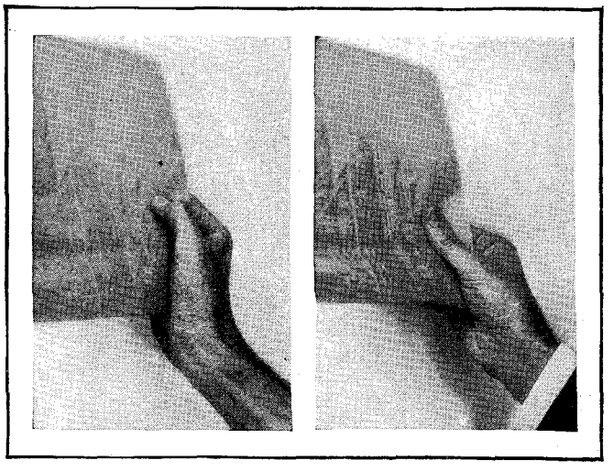
"Another legend has disappeared, reduced to zero by the investigations of scientific explorers. Of old, sailors have reported that in an extended region of the North Atlantic there existed, under the name of the Sargasso Sea, a mass of marine plants so dense and thick that sailing-ships venturing therein were held indefinitely without power to free themselves. The great American nautical meteorologist Maury, whose works have been so useful to navigation, had himself accepted these assertions without verifying them.

"The Norwegian department of fisheries has recently sent out, on the ship *Michael Sars*, a scientific expedition to study the Sargasso Sea. *Le Yacht* gives the results as follows:

"Approximately, the position of the sea coincides with that of the anticyclone which generally exists over the North Atlantic. Around this center of high pressure the wind and the surface-currents of the sea circulate in the direction of the hands of a watch.

"It is to the south of the fortieth parallel of north latitude, between the meridians of the Azores and Charleston, that there is the greatest chance of finding seaweed, which hardly descends below the tenth parallel, except in the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico. The quantity of the seaweed to be seen is largest during the third quarter of the year, a little after the season of greatest frequency of the hurricanes common in the Mexican Gulf.

"These algæ float on the surface about five or six months, after which they grow old and sink to the bottom. But the descriptions of floating prairies arresting the course of vessels are, according to the Norwegian expedition, quite fantastic."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



This is the "mechanic's hold." He bends his thumb in grasping and holding the blueprint so that he has a "balanced hold" on the object and one under greater control.

Watch a man without mechanical ability pick up a book or any other object. Compare his grasp with that of the mechanic in the opposite picture who uses his thumb as a lever.

THE GRIP OF SKILL.

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"RECENT tests on the elevated roads in New York and the subway in Philadelphia have demonstrated," says *The Electrical Review*, Chicago, "that a saving in power of from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. can be accomplished by judicious coasting. On the Second Avenue line in New York a check is kept on the motorman by the installation of coasting-clocks which indicate what part of the total running-time has been spent in coasting. This is hardly feasible or necessary on most surface lines, yet proper instructions to motormen, after proper training for the work, would undoubtedly result in an enormous saving of power."

"THE mud dredged from the bottom of San Francisco bay by the State Harbor Commission," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), "is soft, sticky, blue-black material and is almost like a paint. It costs the Harbor Commission ten cents per cubic yard to dig and dump this mud into the deep waters of the bay. In the oil industry some good material has been needed to seal oil wells, line oil reservoirs, etc., and it is found that this bay mud is suited to this purpose. The mud is being taken from the slips and shipped to the oilfields, where it is being sold at $120 per carload. The demand has exceeded the supply."

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LETTERS AND ART

POSERS FOR A LIBRARIAN

THE BUSY editor knows in his hour of sorrow how to sympathize with the busy librarian. If either or both are flattered at being taken as founts of universal knowledge, their emotions of self-complaisance can not long survive the drains upon their busy hours by people who seem moved to emulate the talkative child in asking odd, irrelevant, or unnecessary questions. *The Princeton Alumni Weekly* furnishes us a statement made by Prof. W. H. Clemons, the reference librarian, of the questions received "from the outside," that is, from the non-academic world, which he is asked to answer. The range is wide, "extending from the choice of books for a library and information on historical and theological matters to the origin of a proverb and the presence of the devil in literature." The professor gives a sample list of some of the reference requests received in one week. They are these:

"Criticism of an original poem—asked by the author.

"'Some articles on Queen Victoria and the expansion of England during her reign.'

"'Where can I find the catalog of Byron's books, which were sold when he left England in 1816?'

"Query for the name of the author of a recent book on the Dred-Scott-Sanford decision.

"Request from Johns Hopkins University, by letter, for a list of the catalogs of manuscripts in our library.

"'Have you a death mask of Goethe?'

"'Has the British Museum published a catalog of Arabian coins?'

"Request for books on the debate subject, Resolved, that the United States should not claim the Monroe Doctrine as part of its international policy under present conditions.

"'Who was the editor of "The Court of Love"?'

"Inquiry for some articles on Humbert and Victor Immanuel.

"Request for a bibliography on government ownership of railways.

"'Where can I find the article which Grover Cleveland wrote on woman's suffrage?'

"Request for books on the debate subject, Resolved, that a department of music should be established in the universities of this country.

"'What is the proportion of female to male criminals?'

"'Who were King Edward's Prime Ministers?'

"Request for books on the Renaissance in English literature.

"Inquiry for criticisms of Sidney's Arcadia.

"'What does the word "protagonist" mean?'

"Request for the account of Peary's charges against Cook.

"'Do high-school catalogs ordinarily give the names of students?'

"'What was the connection of the name Freydal with Maximilian I.?'

"Request for books on the debate subject, Resolved, that the recent Tariff Bill violates the campaign promises of the Republican party.

"'What is the shortest subject for the second essay in Junior English Literature?'

"Inquiry for some Christmas carols in French.

"'Please show the library to this lady so that she will want to have her son come to Princeton.'

"'I want a book about John Knox—not too long.'

"Query for a book on the disputed points in the life of Shakespeare.

"Request for an account of the Carnegie Foundation's work concerning secondary schools.

"'Ought I to pay as much as $20 for a ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica?'

"Inquiry for a syllabus on international arbitration.

"'Where did Judge Field live when he was in Princeton.

"Request for articles on sixteenth-century ballads.

"'Which is the best play to read first of Sophocles, Æschylus, and Euripides?'

"'Who wrote the elegiac poem on Benjamin Rush, which was printed in Philadelphia in 1813?'

"Request for books on the debate subject, Resolved, that President Taft's attitude toward the recent tariff legislation is not justifiable.

"'Where is St. Pons de Tomieres?'

"Inquiry for a book on St. Columbanus.

"'I want a Latin quotation—don't care what.'

"Request for 'something on dissenters.'

"Query for an article on were-wolves.

"'Is there a Library Correspondence School which would teach a brother of a friend of mine how to index the naval books on board a battle-ship?'

"Request for books on the debate subject, Resolved, that a constitutional amendment should be adopted giving Congress exclusive power to regulate marriage and divorce."

THE METROPOLITAN'S NEW DIRECTOR

THAT THE highest prize in the museum world of America should go to an alien caused some heartburning when Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke became director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Sir Caspar was feared as an undue foreign influence; but he came and conquered us. Now that ill-health has terminated his sojourn here he departs carrying our regrets. All disquiet is allayed in the election of his successor, Mr. Edward Robinson, who is an American and represents the highest American as well as foreign training. It is not this note, however, but the more important one of his especial fitness for the post that is sounded in comments upon the new appointment. His accession to the directorship of the Metropolitan Museum, says the New York *Evening Post*, "is the natural result of his intelligent service in that institution, as first lieutenant under Sir Purdon Clarke." And *The Tribune* adds that it is emphatically a case of the right man in the right place. This journal goes on to recount some facts of his character and career:

"His high abilities were known long ago to observers of his work at the Boston Museum and they have left a deeper impression since he came to the Metropolitan as assistant director. As the acting head of the Museum for the last year he has conclusively demonstrated that the ideal thing to do was to make his administration permanent. Trained as an archeologist, he has won his repute largely through the scholarship and taste marking his dealings with classical art, but he has never been betrayed into the pedantry of the one-sided specialist. It is h's breadth of mind, above all things, that gives solid significance to his entrance into a larger sphere of usefulness.

"The character desirable in the director of an art museum is a favorite subject of critical speculation, and the trend toward a more or less 'scientific' study of his problems has developed in many quarters the view that the perfectly balanced official may be gradually molded into shape by judicious discipline. There is much that is plausible in this hypothesis, but the inexorable fact remains that the best directors are born, not made. Any dullard may master routine, but it takes a personality to raise the administration of a museum to the plane of an artistic profession. Such a man may make his occasional mistakes, as witness Dr. Bode and his ineffable wax bust; but that only proves that he is a human being and not an automaton. The Berlin director's obstinacy in error must be deplored, but no one having the smallest appreciation of what modern connoisseurship means can fail to yield a cordial meed of admiration and gratitude to him for the weighty services he has rendered to lovers and students of art.

"Mr. Robinson, like Dr. Bode, has the courage of his opinions, but in his work at the Museum he has never disclosed any leaning toward the dogma of papal infallibility, and we fancy that his temperament of the scholar will always save him from such a lapse as that to which allusion has just been made. It will aid him, too, in carrying on that admirably dispassionate policy which he has already made familiar, giving due consideration to each of the many departments in the Museum, never slighting or exalting a single one of them. Purchases recently made have shown that American art is as hospitably received at the Museum as any other. We have had exhibitions there of the works of Saint-Gaudens and Whistler, and at this moment another is in preparation looking to the illustration of the art of Winslow Homer. In these enterprises Mr. Robinson's

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sympathy has been an important factor and it is to be reckoned with in the future. But in judging that future from his record in the past we may feel sure that his administration will be determined, not by sentimental views or an easy complaisance toward a short-sighted patriotism, but by the true catholicity of a mind open to all that is really good. The Museum is for the old and modern masters of painting and sculpture in all schools; it is for the craftsmen of all times and places. With extraordinary rapidity the mass of its treasures is being so increased and strengthened that it will not be long before the Metropolitan is the equal of any European museum save as regards those outstanding masterpieces of certain schools which can never be found again in the market. It is good to know that at this important stage in its history the Museum directorship is so well filled."

Administrative ability is commoner among Americans than artistic knowledge, says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and Dr. Robinson, with a record as author and lecturer and with an experience as head of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, "appears to possess both." "New York, like Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other towns, East and West," it adds, "now has the advantage of an art director of native stock, with American training and American ideals." The qualifications of the new director may be gathered further from this brief sketch of his deeds in the New York *Sun*:

"The new director was born in Boston in 1858, was graduated from Harvard in 1879, and spent about five years abroad, including fifteen months in Greece. From 1885 to 1902 he was curator of classical antiquities in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and from 1902 to 1905 was director of the Museum. Since coming to New York he has lectured on classical archeology at Harvard and has been engaged in selecting and arranging various collections of art, including that in the Slater Memorial Museum at Norwich, Conn. He has also selected and purchased collections of casts for the Metropolitan Museum, and has supervised the rearrangement of casts in the Art Museum at Springfield, Mass.

"He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a corporate member of the Oriental Society, and an officer of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle. He is the author of works on Greek and Roman antiquities and has prepared catalogs of Greek and Roman casts in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He has contributed articles to magazines and to *The Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.*"

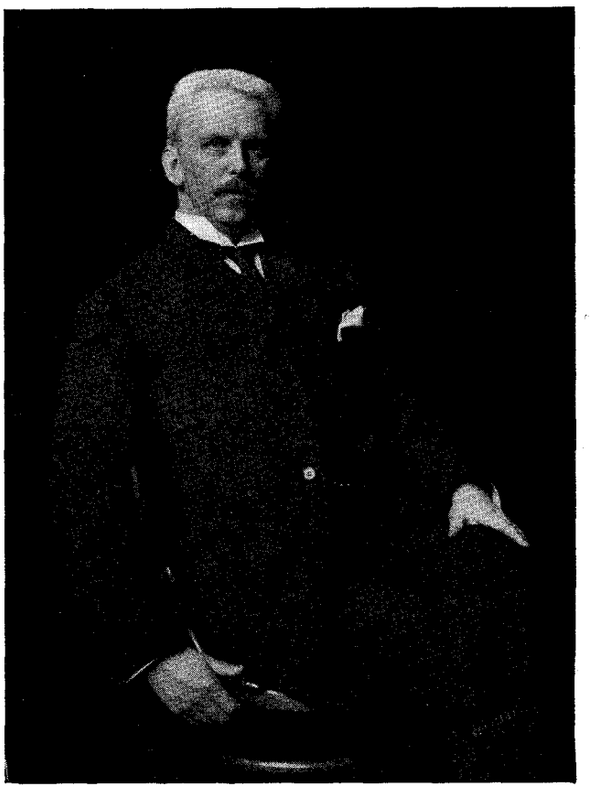
Mr. Robinson, who has just completed the twenty-fifth anniversary of his career as a museum official, told the trustees that they had crowned his career by giving him "the finest position in the world to which a man in my profession could aspire, both for the great means and opportunities which it offers and for the wonderful spirit of helpfulness, optimism, and progress which has always actuated the board of trustees." He said further concerning his proposed policy:

"I can say now, without further consideration—because the matter has been constantly in my mind—that in taking this position the policy that I shall ask to be allowed to follow in the affairs of the Museum will not differ from that which has been followed during the last five years, and upon which I think we may say the Museum has been successfully launched, in view of the popular favor with which our efforts thus far have been received.

"Briefly outlined, that policy, as I understand it, is as follows: To maintain jealously a high standard of merit for works of art which shall be admitted to our collections; to exhibit those works with knowledge, system, and taste; to exercise a liberal hospitality toward every branch or period of art that can legitimately come within the province of a museum of fine arts; to make the Metropolitan Museum of Art one of the great forces in the education of the people not only of New York but of the whole country; and, in furtherance of those ends, to develop our staff along the lines upon which we have already started—namely, of departmental organization, placing in charge of the various collections competent men and women of advanced knowledge as specialists in their subjects in order that the word of the Museum on any subject within its range will be accepted as coming from the highest authority, as is the case with opinions exprest by officials of the great museums of Europe."

THE ACTOR "GETTING IT OVER"

EVERYBODY to-day likes to be "in the know" of a profession or an art with whose practise he has nothing to do, but from which he frequently derives pleasure. No profession like the stage so often satisfies that curiosity of the outsider. The "press agent" is employed for that purpose. So a one-time press agent, now turned playwright, Mr. Channing Pollock, tells us what the actors mean by "getting it over."



MR. EDWARD ROBINSON,

The Metropolitan's new Director. Like Dr. Bode of the Berlin Museum, he has the courage of his convictions, but he does not lean toward the dogma of infallibility.

It's the line of footlights, that sometimes keeps them as aloof from the audience as *Brunhild* on her flame-encircled mountain, that they try to get "over." And the thing impersonally called "it" is "an impression or expression." To one who achieves it, the experience is akin to an act of physical force, says Mr. Pollock, and he quotes Richard Mansfield as once saying, "I can see it go smashing past the footlights and into the brains of my auditors, or striking an invisible wall across the proscenium arch and bouncing back to the stage." Writing in *Collier's*, he gives this instance from a recent play:

"Paul Potter's comedy, 'The Honor of the Family,' was a melancholy failure at 8:40 o'clock on the evening of its première in the Hudson Theater. At 8:42 Otis Skinner, in the character of *Col. Philippe Bridau*, his aggressive high hat tilted at an insolent angle, his arrogant cane poking defiance, had walked past a window in the flat, and the piece was a success. Without speaking a word, without doing the least thing pertinent to the play, Mr. Skinner had reached out into the auditorium and gript the interest of sixteen hundred bored spectators. This is so fine a demonstration of the thesis that my article really should be advertised as 'with an illustration by Otis Skinner.' 'In that instant,' the rescuer said afterward, 'I knew I had them.' Any actor would have known. 'Getting it over,' vague as the phrase may be to a layman, is almost a physical experience to the man or woman who accomplishes it."

The ability to "send the thought smashing," says Mr. Pollcok, is often surprizingly separate from the art of acting. He goes on:

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"Call it art, truth, intelligence, personality, magnetism, telepathy, hypnotism—Edwin Stevens, in a recent interview, called it hypnotism—or the *wanderlust* of a personally conducted aura, the fact remains that there is a something by which some actors, without visible effort, convey a distinct and emphatic impression. We have seen John Drew step upon the stage, and, even while the applause lingered over his entrance, shed a sense of elegance, manner, and mastery. We have responded to the charm of John Barrymore and A. E. Matthews before they opened their mouths to speak. We have absorbed the radiance of May Irwin's good humor, we have felt unbidden the piquancy of Marie Tempest, we have laughed at a look from Bert Williams, and we have been awed when William Gillette, walking on as tho there were nothing in the wind, has portentously and with sinister purpose flicked the ashes from the tip of his cigar. . . . . .

"If you ask me—and we'll assume that you *have* asked me—what is responsible for this sort of an achievement, I shall answer 'self.' I don't mean personality. I mean that whether he wishes it or not, what 'gets over' isn't so often what a man thinks or desires, but what he *is*. The same thing is true of painters and sculptors and novelists—'For,' said Walter Bagehot, 'we know that authors don't keep tame steam-engines to write their books'—and how much more likely is it to be true of the artist who is himself the expression of his art. In the footlight trough of a burlesque theater in the Bowery, invisible to the audience but staring the performers in the face, is the legend: 'Smile, ladies, smile!' Yet these ladies, thus perpetually reminded, never spread the contagion of merriment and good humor for which a Puritan community would have quarantined Blanche Ring. Don't tell me Miss Ring is an artist. She isn't, but she's jolly!

"The board of governors, or the house committee, or whatever it is that directs the destinies of 'The Passion Play' at Ober-Ammergau isn't far wrong, if, as is reported, it insists upon purity in its *Madonna* and beneficence in its *Man of Sorrows*. Imagine a woman of notoriously evil life, or even of evil life that wasn't notorious, impersonating *Sister Beatrice* in the marvelous miracle play of Maeterlinck's. A gentleman who had driven four wives—tandem—to death or the divorce court would have been an offense as *Manson* in 'The Servant in the House.' Mr. Forbes-Robertson is an admirable artist, but it was his spirituality, his asceticism, that 'got over' in his delightful portrayal of *The Third Floor Back*. Contrarily it isn't the frankness of the lines, verbal or anatomical, that makes the difference between a musical comedy and a salacious 'girl show.' It's the intention; the character of producer and produced.

Pictures by courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

BRONZE STATUETTE OF EROS.

Rescued after a bath of 2,000 years in the sea off the coast of Tunis.

ALFRED MERLIN,

Who has in charge the French expedition to rescue the works of Greek art submerged for twenty centuries below the waters of the Mediterranean.

"'Robert Loraine isn't a good actor,' William A. Brady said to me once, 'but he's sure to be a popular star, because of the vigor, the virility, the fresh young manhood, the breath of outdoors that he sends over the footlights.' Consider the lilies in the cheeks of Billie Burke, and then, if you can tear yourself away from that floricultural exhibition, consider the box-office value of the youth that spills itself from the lips of Wallace Eddinger and Douglas Fairbanks. All the genius of Mrs. Fiske couldn't make an audience believe in her motherhood in 'The Unwelcome Mrs. Hatch'—'I wouldn't trust her with a baby of mine,' whispered a woman in the first-night audience at the Manhattan—but how we felt the maternalism of Jennie Eustace in 'The Witching Hour,' and, in another way, of Jessie Millward in 'The Hypocrites.' Hedwig Reicher is a capital actress, but she is also a self-reliant woman, and her skill couldn't win sympathy for her supposed helplessness in 'The Next of Kin.'"

These things have not much to say in behalf of the art of acting. A moral might even be pointed by concentrating attention for a moment on the kind of audiences that cooperate in some of the above instances of "getting it over." Still more so when we consider other instances cited by Mr. Pollock, where credit is given to the sheer mastery of the arts of the actor exhibited by some of the great ones of the past and of to-day. We read:

"Edwin Booth's *Othello* was the triumph of an artist. He made audiences forget that his embodiment of the Moor was a thin-chested, undersized student of sensitive face and dreamy eyes. Charles Kean's first appearance in London was as *Macbeth*, and his *Lady Macbeth*, a great woman in both senses of the word, refused to play opposite a leading man who 'looked like a half-grown boy.' Afterward, she swore that he grew during the performance. Salvini drawing tears from an audience ignorant of his tongue by counting from one to a hundred; Bernhardt scolding an actor in the death tones of *Camille*; Margaret Anglin repeating 'Poor little ice-cream soda' until her hearers broke down sobbing—these are examples of pure artistry, of 'getting over' impressions without even a thought behind them. No one who knows the first thing about the theater can underrate, be it never so slightly, the value of training, of experience; the effectiveness of carefully-thought-out 'business,' of inflection, of nuance, of pitch, of rhythm, of all the things that require years of study, labor, and perseverance.

"Tully Marshall, whose *Hannock* in 'The City' was the finest, and seemed the most inspired, acting of last season, tells me that he worked out, almost mechanically, every thrill in his big scene at the end of Act III. Mr. Marshall made so convincing the degeneracy, the besottedness of the character, that I have heard laymen insist he must be a drug fiend. Yet this actor knows exactly how he produced his effects. Ethel Barrymore, on the other hand, knew only that she had striven for years, and had never quite felt herself 'go smashing past the footlights and into the brains of her auditors.'

"Then, on the first night in New York of John Galsworthy's

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'The Silver Box,' when, as *Mrs. Jones*, charwoman, she stept down from the witness-stand, silent, but thinking with all the force that was in her of the wretched, squalid home to which she was returning alone, and the curtain fell between her and the vast stillness of the awed audience, she knew that at last she had 'got it over.'

"'And, oh!' says Ethel Barrymore, 'I found the knowledge sweet.'"

WHEN THE SEA GIVES UP ITS TREASURE

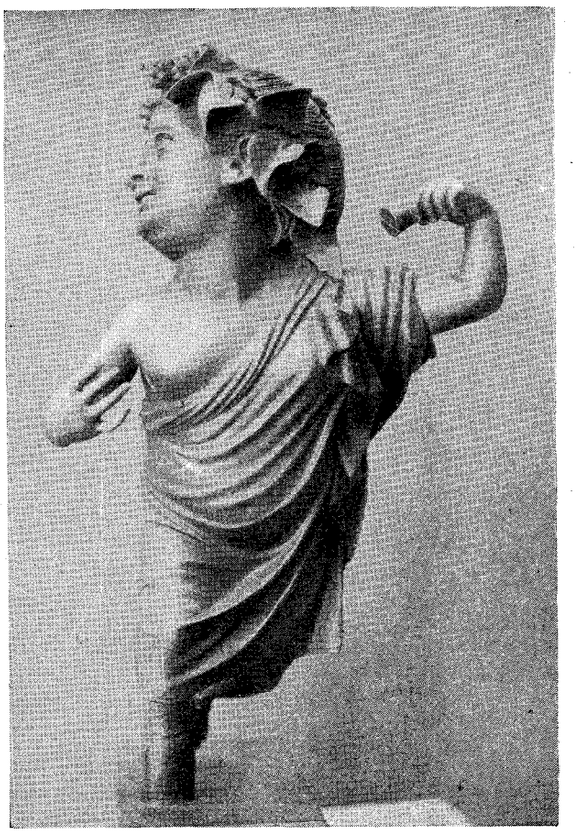
IF THE heavens above are to be navigated, why not the depths of the sea? He who sails the sky will never gain such treasure as awaits the man who scours the sea floors. One such adventurous Frenchman is astonishing the archeological world of Paris with accounts of rich finds off the coast of Tunis. Two thousand years ago a Greek galley with a cargo of art treasures foundered in a gale off the African shore near Mahdia, and Mr. Alfred Merlin, a scientist entrusted by the French Government with archeological researches in Tunis, has made the sea give up some of this sunken treasure. As told by Mr. Merlin a month ago to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres and reported by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, a group of sponge fishermen discovered, in 1907, at a point on the Tunisian coast, between Soussa and Sfax, three miles northeast of the fishing port of Mahdia, the wreck of an ancient ship. It was lying at a depth of nineteen fathoms, and judging from the objects subsequently removed from it by divers, was sunk during a voyage from Athens to Italy at the beginning of the Christian era. The bulk of the cargo, it is said, consisted of sixty marble columns, with the capitals and bases, most of which were of the Ionic type. Besides these were many objects in bronze which have withstood their long immersion, as the marbles have not. The correspondent reports:

STATUE OF DIONYSUS.

Such as stood at the door of Athenian houses and were held in great reverence. It forms one of the most interesting of Mr Merlin's finds.

"Among the objects first raised to the surface is a splendid '*terme*' of Dionysus, the work of the sculptor Boethus, whose signature it bears, who lived in the year 11 B.C., and who is known as the author of the famous statue of a child strangling a goose, mentioned and admired by Pliny the elder. It is lifesize, and is composed of a head with beard and mustache on a quadrilateral pillar. This is one of the statues that used to be placed at the doors of Athenian houses, and were held in great reverence. Near this '*Terme*' was found a fine statue of Eros, also in bronze, three feet in height, evidently a replica of an effigy by Praxiteles; and underneath it were two exquisite cornices in bronze with half-busts of Dionysus and Ariadne. Between the cornices was an erotic statuette, fifteen inches in height, also in bronze, of the hermaphrodite Lampadophore.

"Further search by divers brought to light a statue of a hermaphrodite with large wings, intended for use as a lamp; several busts and statues of Athena, the Greek Minerva, arranged for use as wall decorations. There are also fragments of furniture, beds, chairs, kettles, basins, and cooking utensils. The marbles are very numerous, including candelabra, large vases with bacchanalian bas-reliefs, beautifully carved, which are duplicates of the well-known Borghese vase in the Louvre Museum. Other vases with chased bacchantes in bas-reliefs are duplicates of a vase now in the Campo Santo at Pisa. There are a great many fragments of marble statuary, unfortunately terribly injured by the action of the salt water, which has eaten deeply into the stone, giving it the appearance of old coral and sadly impairing its artistic value. The only marble objects in good preservation, after their submersion of nearly two thousand years, are those which were deeply buried in the mud. The bronze objects, on the contrary, have suffered but little. A great variety of bronze bas-reliefs, with Greek inscriptions, have been brought up. The ship also carried ingots of lead, stamped with Latin inscriptions, and anchors of lead, one of which weighs 1,400 pounds. There are also terra-cotta amphoræ, no doubt used for the necessary fluids for the crew, such as water, oil, wine, etc.



GROTESQUE FEMALE DWARF,

Represented as dancing to the krotalon or Greek rattle. It has lately come from its sea grave to stand in the Tunis Museum.

"A very remarkable discovery is that of a terra-cotta lamp, with its flaxen wick, in a wonderful state of preservation. Precious objects have been brought to the surface during the past summer, when the divers were enabled by a rare spell of calm weather to accomplish good work. Among these objects discovered in July is an exquisite statuette in bronze of Eros (42 centimeters in height), in the attitude of dancing and at the same time singing and playing upon a cithara. There is a fine bronze statuette of a grotesque female dwarf, dancing to the music of the krotalon, or Greek rattle. The objects fished up by the divers during the past summer comprize a bronze statuette of a buffoon, dancing in grotesque contortions and making faces as he advances; an erotic satyr in bronze, in the attitude of springing upon his prey; the statuette of a tragic actor, with feet laced in buskins and with fingers gloved with claws, and groups of bacchantes and leering satyrs."

These antiquities are now placed in the Bardo Palace at Tunis.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

REACHING COUNTRY BOYS AND GIRLS

ONE OF THE problems that puzzle the minister of a country parish most is that of getting an effective grip on the young people. Tho some work can be done through the Sabbath-school and in frank talks, in most instances more indirect methods must be used. In them, says Rev. J. O. Ashenhurst in his recent book on "The Day of the Country Church," it is essential that the interest of the worker be genuine and hearty. "Boys will not be drawn to a pastor who drags himself reluctantly from his books and sermons, and under a sense of duty props himself against a fence to watch a ball game." Indeed, "it is no waste of time to wander with them through fields and woods, but often results in a gain of influence over their lives." In a recent issue we noted some of the results of combining religion and athletics among city boys. Mr. Ashenhurst suggests still other plans, in which "each field requires a special study, and each pastor should discover his own best line of action":

"Some churches have successfully organized the boys into companies for military drill. If the pastor or an earnest Christian layman possesses the proper qualifications and knowledge to organize and drill a military club, it gives the boys a fine training. But a man without a military instinct or experience might make a failure of such an attempt.

"A man who has musical gifts and training can often succeed in organizing the young people into a choral class, or select a number of boys and form an orchestra or a brass band. It is a fortunate church which possesses one or more Christian workers having such talents to bring to the service of the kingdom.

"A pastor who is 'handy with tools' may readily interest his boys in some form of manual-training work. The mechanical faculty is almost universal with boys, and is not an uncommon faculty among ministers. Some Christian carpenter or other person accustomed to using tools may give help in teaching the use and care of them. If the school does not have a library including arts and crafts, the church library should have such a department. Many farmers have good work-shops and tools on their farms, and most of the farmer boys are acquainted with the use of tools. This would make it comparatively easy to awaken an interest and rivalry in the art of making things.

"Allied to the mechanical faculty as a means of interesting boys is the printing-press. In some churches pastors have found the press the key to the situation. There is a fascination in the use of type. A country printing-office has been the first inspiration of many great literary careers. At little cost a small outfit can be purchased, and the boys will be interested in it from the first. Without having experience as a practical printer, one can soon learn to do creditable work with a small press and an assortment of type. When the pastor proposes to the boys that they 'print a paper,' he has gript them. Boys who have been regarded as confirmed loafers develop a love for typesetting and may become quite expert in a little while. Other boys and young people may be enlisted in the work. The boys may be entrusted with the mechanical part of the work, the Young People's Society may be responsible for the subscription list and collecting items of news, the Missionary Society may furnish missionary notes, freshly edited, and other departments may be given into the hands of other organizations of the church. The printing outfit will be a useful assistant in many ways, and the boys feel themselves an essential factor in the work of the church and are stimulated to worthy ambition."

In addition to these plans the country church must show a positive interest in agricultural problems, for its aim is "to develop Christian manhood for farm life, and the country church which teaches the young people the doctrines of Christianity, but neglects to inspire them with a love for farming and for country life, accomplishes only a part of its mission." Accordingly:

"The Church should unite heartily in the movement for agricultural instruction in the rural schools. If this instruction is not given in the school, the young people may be put into communication with the agricultural department of the State university. In this way they will receive advice and instruction from bulletins specially prepared for young people. From these they will learn many interesting things about soils, seeds, crops, and methods of cultivation. The church library and reading-room should have a good assortment of books and periodicals on country life and nature study. These themes should be presented in lectures, entertainments, and sermons, and a sanctified enthusiasm for the farm should be aroused."

Nor should the boys be sought after to the exclusion of the girls. The problem of influencing girls and training them to Christian life and service is quite different from the boy problem. We read:

"Girls are not usually in danger of acquiring habits of the grosser forms of evil that boys learn so easily. By custom and conditions of society, country girls living in respectable homes are protected from the danger of acquiring the habit of smoking, or swearing, or drinking. The temptations and snares of girl-life are more subtle. The church that can not see any boy problem is still less disposed to seriously consider the girl problem. Girls are easily held in the Sabbath-school and are interested in the work and are not distracted by outside things so quickly as boys. But wise and sympathetic efforts are as necessary in their case as in the case of boys. They should be studied, and a wise training in the church should supplement wise training in the home. They should be trained for the home; motherhood should be honored in their training. We may learn from Oriental lands the sacredness of motherhood. As a nation we are greatly at fault in our treatment of the principles which constitute the foundation of the home. We are horrified at the seclusion of women in Oriental lands; yet we permit the liberties of the American courting system, make marriage the subject of jest and gibe, teach our girls that their chief aim in life should be to make themselves attractive, smother with prudish delicacy the instincts of motherhood, and thus, in our very homes, by ignorance, false modesty, and wrong ideals, lay the foundations of 'race suicide' and the 'white-slave traffic.' The homely ideals, instincts, and ambitions should be cultivated. The Christian leaders of the Church should cooperate with the homes in the effort to inspire right views of life and womanhood."

JUDGE LINDSEY ON CHILD MORALITY

THE STATE has not yet waked up to the difference between evil and the child. It has not seen that the evil which men do and that which a child may do, while the same in act, is not the same in any other respect. But this point of view is the one from which Judge Lindsey regards our juvenile offenders, and in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) he declares that the function of the children's court must be to bring into the life of the child the influences that come from the home, the school, and the church. "In dealing with his morals, instead of taking the child out of these three institutions of his life and putting him in jail, he must be placed under those influences that are as near akin to them as it is possible for the State to devise."

The revolution in the law which came about largely under his influence in Colorado about ten years ago and after that in Illinois, brought the State to view the child, for the first time in the history of jurisprudence, no longer as a criminal, but as its ward. It was "no longer looked upon as the malefactor to be hung or degraded through the mire and filth of jails and criminal courts," but rather "one to be aided, assisted, encouraged, and educated; in a word, to be saved to good citizenship, to be redeemed as the most valuable asset of the State." In placing fear as the source of crime Judge Lindsey gives this analysis of the child and his almost inseparable trait:

"The average young child is frankly, innocently unmoral.

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He takes what he wants, if he can get it, not because he is an embryonic thief, but because this is nature, not human nature, but nature itself, and nature is seldom altruistic. The normal child is merely a healthy little animal, to start with, and his morals develop, grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength, only when they are guided in the right direction. The most demoralizing agency in childhood is fear, and it may be found at the bottom of most of the immorality among children. The child lies because he is afraid to tell the truth; he may be afraid of a whipping, of one parent or the other, of a bigger boy, of the teacher, of some far-off abstraction called God, a remoter abstraction called the devil, or a fearfully imminent reality called the bogie man, said to haunt all dark places. In any event, no matter what it is he fears, it is fear that makes him a liar, and this opens the way for all the other derelictions of youth."

The threat of a mother or teacher to turn the child over to a policeman or jailer has, in Judge Lindsey's judgment, "started as many criminal careers as any mistake ever made," for the consequences of evil-doing have too often been accepted by the child "as the real motive or the only motive for righteous conduct." The most common offenses against morality among children are listed and discust as follows:

"Disobedience, swearing, use of tobacco, lying, stealing, and personal impurity in thought and action. After eight years of active personal work, gaining the confidence and getting the opinions of hundreds, and I would almost say thousands, of boys and many girls, I would not dare confirm their judgment as to the extent of these delinquencies. For instance, I have frequently addrest the question to boys of the intelligent type and an age when their judgment is fairly worthy of confidence, as to the number of their companions who were guilty of the offenses named. Their answers in 90 per cent. of the cases were about like his: 'Nearly all the kids I know swear.' 'Most all the fellows will lie if they think there is no proof and they can get out of it that way.' 'Over half of the kids in our school will steal if they get a chance and they think they won't get caught.' 'All the kids I know talk bad things, tell dirty stories, and boast about things that most of them never did, but they think it is smart to say they did and some kids I know have.'

"Making due allowances for the exaggeration of children, and especially boys apprehended for delinquency, who are inclined to exaggerate the extent of similar delinquency among others, and over against this taking the opinion of some of the best boys I ever knew who have never been guilty of any of these offenses, but whose life among their companions makes them reliable witnesses—infinitely more so than their parents or teachers—I am inclined to think if we tried the morality of children in the public schools in this country by this test—namely: Is the child disobedient, does he swear, does he lie, does he steal, is he impure in word, thought, or act?—the results would be so startling that I have always seriously doubted the wisdom of its public discussion, except in a most guarded and careful way.

"Again, however distressing it may seem, I am not disposed to believe the results as bad as the admission of technical moral delinquencies would imply. How many men can say they passed through their boyhood without being technically guilty of any one of these offenses? That is a part of the weakness of human nature. Its occurrence and correction is a part of the method of strengthening and building character; but of course there is a limit. If any one of these misdeeds becomes chronic the State is certainly preparing to reap a criminal rather than a good citizen."

Ignorance of the law can not be pleaded as an excuse by a man, but how is a child to know until he is taught? asks this judge. Further, "why condemn ignorance and thoughtlessness in the same terms which we bestow upon hardened vice?" We might do well, he thinks, to look upon the cardinal virtues as an achievement rather than a heritage lost early in life. He further thinks that to gain the confidence and affection of the child is the first step toward strengthening his moral character. As to means:

"Nothing helps more than little talks with the children. Sometimes these talks are better delivered in private and sometimes when the children are together. I believe it is a good deal more important in the grammar grade to have frequent talks upon such subjects than to teach grammar, arithmetic, or geography. Among the subjects I would recommend would be: 'Our Duties to Each Other'; 'The Absurdity of Hate'; 'Truthfulness'; 'About Quarreling'; 'Usefulness,' 'Gentleness and Kindness, Mercy and Charity'; 'Money and Manhood'; 'Evil Associations'; 'Evil Thoughts'; 'Evil Talk'; 'Jealousy and Envy'; 'I Forgot'; 'What Is Success?' 'The Man Who Serves and the Man Who Makes Money'; 'Public Service'; 'A Pure Life.'

"Children will not tire of these subjects, if they are properly presented. On the contrary, there is nothing that interests them so much and nothing that contributes more to their real education. . . . . .

"The moral development of the child must in a measure depend upon his physical development. You can not separate the two. The child is entitled to be well fed, nourished, housed, and cared for. This means again that his moral welfare must depend upon the economic conditions under which he lives, and just in proportion as we improve these conditions, just to that extent do we increase the chances of the child to become a healthy, wholesome, moral, strong citizen."

SPIRITUAL DIAGNOSIS OF A NEW ENGLAND TOWN

SOME of those Christian brown men of Korea might show their gratitude for the work of the American Board by coming to labor among the semi-paganized descendants of the five who founded the missionary society—such at least is the view of a writer in *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (Congregational, New York). In speaking of the recent commemoration by the National Council of Congregationalism of the founding of the American Board he observes that "in the cycle of events it would now be proper for some of the converts resulting from that small but glorious beginning . . . to come to certain New England towns, as needy missionary fields, to evangelize the inhabitants thereof:

"The writer has in mind a town in the land of the Puritans of which he has first-hand exact knowledge, and the facts will show how far it has lapsed from the strict religious observances of its early citizens. Most of the men of this place, so far as church attendance is concerned, are virtual pagans. To prove this statement let us take a rough religious census of the town and see the proportion of men who seem utterly indifferent to all claims of public worship. We will examine the locality by streets, naming them, for our purpose, by letters of the alphabet. This census will apply only to the Protestant population and be confined to men. On 'A' street are 24 men, most of them heads of families, who never pass through the door of the church to a religious service, while only four men go regularly to church, and then only once a day. 'B' street has living along its beautiful extent 26 men who always absent themselves from religious worship. Eight men very occasionally are found in God's house, and but two are constant in attendance when opportunity permits. Eighteen men on 'C' street continually forsake the assembling of themselves, together with other worshipers, on the Lord's day, while, sad to relate, only three attend the public church service, and that mostly in the morning. 'D' street makes a somewhat better showing, for on this rather short thoroughfare we find four men who are quite regular in attendance on the Sunday-morning meeting, two come occasionally, and 12 are always absent. On the nine side streets we find 19 persons of the masculine gender, full grown, and having arrived at the age of complete accountability, who never pay their public vows unto the Lord, to offset whom we discover only four who regularly meet in the sanctuary, and three occasionally. Let us set down a summary of these statistics:

	Never	Regular	Occasional
A Street	24	4	
B "	26	2	8
C "	18	3	
D "	12	4	2
Side Streets	19	4	3
Totals	99	17	13

"Surely a deplorable exhibit! What are the causes? We

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can call attention only to a few: 1. Lack of parental authority twenty-five years ago, requiring children to attend the public worship of God; that is, the preaching service. 2. Making the Sunday-school a substitute for the service in which the sermon is the chief feature. This is an enormous and far-reaching mistake to-day. 3. The Sunday newspaper, which has become the non-churchgoer's gospel. 4. The automobile rage, which takes thousands of pleasure-seekers whizzing through streets and country roads on the first day of the week. 5. Sunday visiting, which not only keeps the visitors from attending church, but often prevents those visited from going when they desire to do so. Let us add that the proportion of women who honor the Lord's day by attending his house is three or four times that of the men. This relieves the situation somewhat, and keeps the Church from partial, if not total, eclipse in this New England town."

BUDDHISM JUDGED BY ITS CANDID FRIENDS

CHRISTIANITY'S opportunity in Japan may be found in the extremity of the Buddhists. That the state of this religion as practised in Japan is at a low ebb the various criticisms of friendly Buddhists attest. This testimony is the more valuable, thinks Mr. S. W. Hamblen, because it comes from such internal sources and not, as so commonly happens, from "self-constituted critics—some good and some bad—from foreign lands." The article which we find in *The Standard* (Baptist, Chicago) contains transcriptions of opinions of Japanese Buddhists printed in *Shin Bukkyo* (New Buddhism), the organ of the "New Buddhists." The particular number in which these views appear was the one issued in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the sect whose mission it is to put new life, if possible, into a decaying Buddhism. We read:

"Mr. Sawayanagi, a well-known educator and a devoted Buddhist, considers the founding of the sect a forward movement, but that it has 'made good' he fails to see. He feels assured that Buddhist adherents are on the decline—that certain Shinto sects are growing at the expense of Buddhism. 'It seems to me that those who accept and believe in the deeper truths of Buddhism are certainly not growing larger in number as the years go by, even if it be true that they are not actually diminishing.' As regards works of charity and the improvement of society generally, Buddhism, to his mind, is outclassed by Christianity. Especially was the work of Buddhist chaplains surpassed by that of Christian pastors in the recent war with Russia.

"Buddhism is failing in the production of fine types of character in its priesthood. No young men appear to take the places of the older men of character who are joining the great majority. There is a keen competition in giving priests of all Buddhist sects a high education and the number of university graduates in recent years has been large. 'But,' says Mr. Sawayanagi, 'when we come to ask whether these graduates are well versed in Buddhist doctrines, the reply is that they are by no means so.' Buddhism, in their case, seems to have been crowded out by other studies, and Mr. Sawayanagi complains that they do not make use of the intellectual superiority acquired through the university training for more thorough study of Buddhism than is possible for men of undisciplined minds. 'Unfortunately instances are very rare in which this occurs.' His conclusion is that 'according to present appearances the higher education of Buddhist converts is not conducive to the progress of Buddhism.'

"He regards the outlook for Buddhism as dark. He sees no reason for hopefulness in what Buddhists are doing in the way of a literature for their sect. No new investigations are being carried out in general knowledge, in history, or in philosophy, and in his opinion things must grow worse before they can mend. He considers the great need to be living exponents and examples of the nobleness of Buddhist teaching, for he believes that 'no religion has a better set of doctrines than has Buddhism.'"

Dr. Murakami, one of the greatest authorities on Buddhism, Chinese or Japanese, criticizes the new system on the ground that while it does a certain amount of good among educated young men, it has no message for the ignorant, the old, and the weary. He writes:

"A religion that has no word of comfort for those who have reached a stage of life when physical and mental pleasures are alike curtailed, where gloom is apt to envelop the soul and loneliness of spirit to be a constant companion, lacks one of the most valuable of all the characteristics of religious faith; at such a time as this mere theories and logic-chopping fail to give satisfaction."

Dr. Kato, one of Japan's foremost philosophers and students, according to Mr. Hamblen, speaks his convictions in these words:

"In recent times Buddhism has done nothing but go from bad to worse, and it is to-day in a pitiable condition. It is just living on the small amount of more than half-spent energy that remains to it. It still succeeds in giving a certain amount of comfort to ignorant old men and old women on whom its priests manage to impose. It is not the Buddhist religion that is bad, but its professors. As a religion Buddhism is superior to Christianity, but Christian pastors are greatly superior to Buddhist priests. What the sect should aim to do is to effect a practical reform in the Buddhist ranks, to turn out a new class of Buddhist teachers, to save Buddhism from extinction. Altho there are among the Buddhists a small number of highly respected and highly virtuous priests, they are known more as scholars and men of refinement than as teachers of religion. The influence they exercise on the millions of professing Buddhists is infinitesimally small. Speaking of the religion generally, we may say that it has descended to the level of a sale of prayers and ceremonies for such payment as people can be induced to make."

From the above, says Mr. Hamblen, it will be seen that there are some, tho friendly, critics of Buddhism in Japan among the Japanese themselves:

"The picture they draw is one of dire need. We, who know Christ, have the means of supplying this need in the salvation which he has provided for all men, and which we are commissioned to proclaim to all the world. 'Moreover it is required in a steward that he be found faithful.' Japan needs our help now. Shall we see that she gets it?"

EVIL OF FLASHY FICTION—The dime novel or its descendant seems to be still exerting its degrading influence, notes the Boston *Pilot* (Roman Catholic), which calls attention to the recent Congress of Psychiatria held in Berlin, where Professor Pick, of Prague, told of two boys who ended their lives as a result of reading certain cheap novels with flashy covers. "The young mind is full of fantastic activity, and when this is nourished upon such literature it conduces to a pathological state whose final end is crime." *The Pilot* applies this example to conditions in our own land and time. Thus:

"Every one knows the effect of the excitement and suggestion aroused when children, especially boys, devoured with avidity the lurid tales of Indian adventure, and were led to fly from their homes. To-day suggestion comes to the young from the reading of novels whose argument is criminality and gilded indecency. The result of such reading is an epidemic, more or less extensive, of like flagrant transgressions against the moral law. . . . . .

"Moreover, these cheap novels, low in thought and slangy in diction, are found in the newspapers which are read day by day. It is hardly to be wondered at that the taste for decent Catholic reading grows less as this literature increases in circulation. An evil mind can not appreciate the pure, the correct, and the wholesome. The Catholic paper and the Catholic book thus become a bore. Men and women who are otherwise intelligent fail to see this point. They see children ruined; they see young men abandoning their faith; they see young women entering into unions full of unhappiness. They never seem to see that the cause of it all lies in the literature they read and the companionship they keep. The record of crimes emanating from such sources speaks for itself, and will be listened to by all whose perspective reaches beyond selfishness and unholy pride."

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Baskerville, Charles, and **Estabrooke,** W. L. Progressive Problems in General Chemistry. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: D. C. Heath & Co.

Bigelow, John. The Folly of Building Temples of Peace with Untempered Mortar: The Necessity of Building Temples of Peace with Tempered Mortar: 8vo, pp. 110. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

Bindloss, Harold. The Boy Ranchers of Puget Sound. Masters of the Wheat-Lands. Two vols. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Blanchard, Amy E. The Glad Lady. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 297. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

Broadus, Eleanor Hammond. A Book of the Christ Child. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 158. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Busbey, Katherine G. Home Life in America. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: Macmillan Co. $2 net.

Confession of a Rebellious Wife. 16mo, pp. 64. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 50 cents net.

Dawson, Warrington. The Scourge. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Doane, R. W. Insects and Diseases. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 227. Holt, $1.50.

This work, written by a professor in the University of California, is particularly detailed in respect to the successful preventive measures that have been carried out in and about San Francisco for more than a year past to prevent the growth and spread of a plague which obtained a foothold there, and a few years ago would probably have been irresistible. Immunity has been obtained by killing hundreds of thousands of rats and ground-squirrels, animals whose special fleas served as developing hosts for the microbes of the fever. The whole range of the subject is included in the book, however, in chapters on Parasitism and Disease; Bacteria and Protozoa; Ticks and Mites (Texas Fever, etc.); House (typhoid) Flies; Mosquitoes in Relation to Malaria, Yellow Fever, and other Pestilences; and an exposition of the part insects play in breeding and carrying disease or diseases. The whole is perfectly plain to a reader with no special knowledge of either entomology or medicine, and is excellently illustrated. It is to be hoped it will be very widely read, for it is thus certain to do a much-needed service.

Eager, James Henry Lovell. Courtship Under Contract—The Science of Selection—A Tale of Woman's Emancipation. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 440. New York: Health-Culture Co. $1.20 net.

Eaton, Walter Prichard. At the New Theater and Others. The American Stage: Its Problems and Performances, 1908–1910. 12mo, pp. 359. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

Gairdner, W. H. T. Echoes from Edinburgh, 1910. An Account and Interpretation of the World Missionary Conference. With an introduction by John R. Mott, LL.D. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Garrison, Theodosia. The Earth Cry and Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 157. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1 net.

Gates, Eleanor. The Justice of Gideon. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Macaulay Co. $1.20 net.

Grayson, David. Adventures in Friendship. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 232. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Greene, D. C., Editor; **Fisher,** G. M., Asst. Editor. The Christian Movement in Japan—Eighth Annual Issue, including Papers and Addresses before the Semi-Centennial Conference Commemorating the Planting of Protestant Christianity in Japan, October, 1909. 12mo, pp. 675. Tokyo, Japan: The Conference of Federated Missions, The Kyobunkwan, Ginza, Kyobashi.

Gulliver, Lucile. Over the Nonsense Road. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 233. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

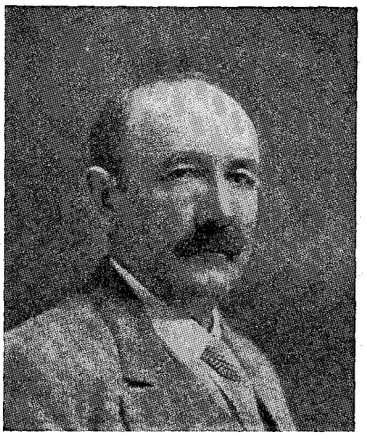
Hartmann, Sadakichi. The Whistler Book. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1910.

The Whistler library is growing fast, and this book of Mr. Hartmann's is a real contribution. He has, of course, to traverse the ground that many of his predecessors have taken, but he goes along in his own way. This is no dull record of Whistler's life and work, with tiresome repetitions of the well-known stories that now are beginning to

CHARLES AND MARIE HEMSTREET,
Who have just published "Nooks and Corners of Old London."

lose their point with frequent retelling. It is rather an attempt to "place" Whistler in the domain of modern art; the principles underlying his work are discust in relation to those of the world's greatest masters. Mr. Hartmann's sympathies are as broad as his vision. He is peculiarly equipped for a task like this through his intimate understanding of the art of the East—Japanese art in particular. Hence we get from him, more clearly than from any writer whom we recall, the presentation of those eastern influences that play so great a part in Whistler's practise as an artist.

Other writers have treated as adequately Whistler's influence in teaching us to look



HOMER DAVENPORT,
Who has just published "The Country Boy."

at a picture and not through it to something beyond; that is, to regard it as essentially a decoration, a scheme of harmonious lines or masses or color, a thing to combine with the objects that surround it without introducing a jarring note; we have known also how, since his day, a picture must not usurp the prerogatives of other arts, to be literary or scientific, that is, in the message that it brings us; but few writers have so well told us how Whistler achieved these ends. Mr. Hartmann's one chapter in which he discusses light- and tone-problems make his book not only valuable for the study of Whistler, but also for the study of modern art in general.

The style, too, is simple, and without the jargon of the studios, meaningless to the general reader and only used to darken counsels or for the more understanding. This is not saying that his style is at all times good. It is desultory, slipshod, the subject itself does not interest him in an equal degree; and he culls largely from other men's views, with credit, however, but not always with additions that justify the repetition of well-known passages. There is sometimes carelessness in the statement of fact, like his saying that Whistler is buried in Chelsea churchyard, near the grave of Hogarth. A double error this, for both graves are in the churchyard in Chiswick. A more unaccountable error is the assertion that Hiroshige is the artist of the "Hundred Views of Fuji-Yama"—the thing which everybody knows, if he knows anything, of Hokusai. Mechanically the book has not much to recommend it; the reproductions tho numerous are nearly all bad, having the appearance of being made not from photographs but from half-tones—the double-screen effects almost rob the artist of any faithfulness of representation.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. A Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales with Pictures by Maxfield Parrish. Pp. 358. New York: Duffield & Co.

This is one of the books that is ever new. When Hawthorne wrote his introduction in 1851, he declared his purpose of rendering the classical myths into good reading for children, shaping anew, as his fancy dictated, the forms that have been hallowed by an antiquity of two or three thousand years. He did not write downward to the comprehension of children, but allowed his "theme to soar," since "children possess an unestimated sensibility to whatever is deep or high in imagination or feeling, as long as it is simple, likewise." All these years "The Wonder Book" has been treasured by children and grown-ups, who have learned to love what was almost a fairy story, and yet had the force of classical truth and a legendary background. "Perseus and the Gorgon's Head," "Midas and the Golden Touch," "Bellerophon and Pegasus," "Circe," "Jason," and "Cadmus"—all have had an alluring power that drew readers back to them with their ever-recurring charm and power to entertain.

No artist could have better exprest, than Maxfield Parrish, in color and form, the supernatural element in the stories. His ten beautiful illustrations are a delightful addition to the text. Parrish uses a wonderful palette of gorgeous blues and browns, with marvelous results. This new edition of the "Wonder Book" should be wonderfully attractive at the holiday season.

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Henry, O. Whirligigs. Pp. 314. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

An appropriate name has been chosen for this volume of twenty-five sketches. They cover almost every range in locality and character, and whirl from pathos to comedy with that facility which is the author's characteristic charm. He deals with every possible class and his characters are always thoroughly human and convincing. From a countless number of episodes, he chooses always just the one to make you see his point of view. His keen sense of humor and his vivid style move the reader to laughter or tears at his will. There is a wholesomeness to his love-stories and a virility in his Western ones that are very satisfying. By a chance phrase here and there, he betrays his own clean philosophy of life—"It ain't the roads we take: it's what's inside of us that makes us turn out the way we do." The stories are all good. A selection of the best would depend on the mood of the reader. Alas, that one whose heart beat with such sympathy for humanity should have had to lay aside his work so early.

Jackel, Blair. The Land of the Tamed Turk. Decorated cloth. 8vo, pp. 296. Illustrated. Maps. $2.50. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

A curiously rough-and-ready account of a journey last year through and across the Balkan region—Servia, a bit of Bulgaria, Montenegro, and the Dalmatian coast. The writing is after the style of a wide-awake journalist, far more interested in news than in style. The proof-reading would disgrace a dime-novel; but the book has no little of interesting information, is accompanied by a detailed map, and abounds in numerous fine photographic illustrations.

Johnson, Rossiter. A History of the War of Secession, 1861–1865. Fifth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo, pp. 574. New York: Wessels & Bissell Co. $2 net.

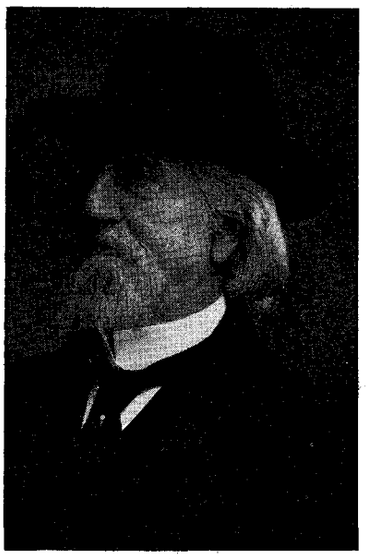
Jordan, David Starr. Leading American Men of Science. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 471. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

Lazarovich-Hrebelianovich, Prince and Princess. The Servian People. Illustrated. Decorated cloth, 8vo, 2 vols. pp. 742. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

Unless one should attempt a closely critical review of this work little more can be said of it than that it is a work in a field where there is little to compete with it; and that its authors are presumably especially competent since the Prince is the scion of one of the oldest and noblest of Servian families, and his wife an American lady, to whom, perhaps, the literary side of the enterprise was entrusted. The book apparently aims to be an encyclopedia of information upon the ethnography, history, literature, religion, politics, and prospects of the Servian people. It will enlighten all of us upon a subject of which few in this country have any definite idea, and doubtless will surprize every reader; but the impression remains that the author is rather too patriotic and enthusiastically Servian to allow an undiscounted acceptance of all his opinions. The second volume is devoted to Servian history—one long succession of fights with would-be or actual oppressors, and intermediate failures to profit by the intervals of peace. It is not so interesting as the first volume, which deals with manners and customs, and with the present flourishing condition and resources of an energetic people who seem bent on improvement.

Lee, Sidney. The French Renaissance in England. An account of the Literary Relations of England and France in the Sixteenth Century. 8vo. pp. 494. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Mabie, Hamilton Wright. Folk Tales Every Child Should Know. A Selection of the Popular Traditions of Various Nations for Young People. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 215. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.



J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Mr. Trowbridge's "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," first published more than forty years ago, has just appeared in a new edition.

Mahan, A. T. The Interest of America in International Conditions. 8vo, pp. 212. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

The present volume is a somewhat journalistic review of the momentary phase of the world-power question as illustrated by the efforts of Germany to take the leading place in Europe. The points at which the United States and its interests come in are, of course, the Monroe Doctrine and the Open Door in the East—two diametrically opposite theories of continental hegemony. If there had been a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, China would have checked the annexation of Korea and the occupation of the Philippines, and if the Slavic Empire of Russia had had a Monroe Doctrine, Austria would not have annexed Bosnia. Admiral Mahan (who modestly styles himself captain on his title-page), in furnishing us with this clear and wise political treatise, has produced a sequel to an earlier work: "The Interest of America in Sea Power Present and Future"—both works to be read and carried in the bosom of all who deal either diplomatically or journalistically with foreign politics.

From Allen McLane Hamilton's "Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton."

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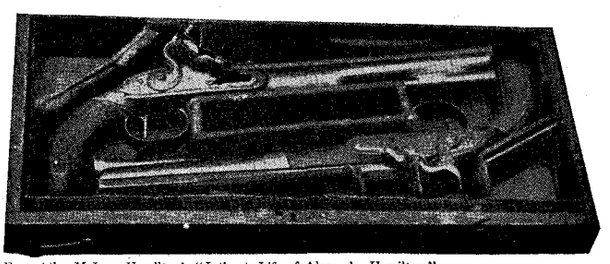

From Allen McLane Hamilton's "Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton."

PISTOLS USED IN THE BURR-HAMILTON DUEL,

Now owned by Richard Church, his grandfather, John Barker Church, having purchased them in London in 1795.

Matthews, Brander. Molière—His Life and His Works. Portraits. 8vo, pp. 385. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

Nearly forty years ago Professor Matthews first began to hope that he might one day be able to write a life of Molière. In this biography, probably his most scholarly and important work, we find clearly set forth the facts of Molière's life, his development as a dramatist, and his relations to the world dominated by Louis XIV. The reader's attention is always centered on Molière himself, "the melancholy humorist who was companionable and friendly, and whose career was cut short before his genius had completely revealed itself." Professor Matthews is assuredly not lacking in that first requisite of the biographer, enthusiasm for his subject. Molière, he believes, is the chief figure in all French literature, and the foremost comic dramatist of the world.

In the earlier pages of the biography we learn that Jean Baptiste Poquelin was born in Paris, in 1622, the son of a well-to-do upholsterer, and was educated by the Jesuits. In 1643 he cast in his lot with a company of players of which Madeleine Béjart was the chief, and took the stage name Molière, by which he is known to us. For twelve years the two toured the provinces. Molière learned to know the world, served his apprenticeship at stagecraft, and became the best comic actor of his day. The company returned to Paris, now under the leadership of their chief comedian.. Professor Matthews, after an enlightening description of the French stage of the day, goes on to recount in order the histrionic triumphs and dramatic successes of Molière. Summing up the uneventful private history of the actor-dramatist, we might say that he made money, lived well, contracted a somewhat unfortunate marriage, suffered much from poor health, and died at the early age of fifty-one. His relations with Louis XIV. were always close; he enjoyed the royal patronage, and several of his plays were written at the Grand Monarque's special behest. Our biographer agrees with Lord Morley that "the best title of Louis XIV. to the recollection of posterity is the protection he extended to Molière," and he goes on to pay his respects to the King in several trenchant paragraphs.

Each of Molière's comedies is reviewed in turn by his biographer. We see clearly the influence of the Italian comedy-of-masks, of the early French farces, on dramatic development culminating in such plays as "Tartuffe," "L'Avare," "Le Misanthrope," and "Les Femmes Savantes," which have seldom been equalled and never surpassed in the whole history of the comic stage. Professor Matthews

(*Continued on page* 942.)

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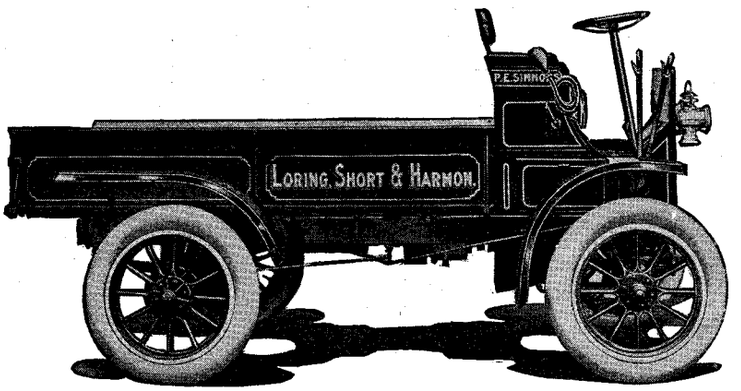

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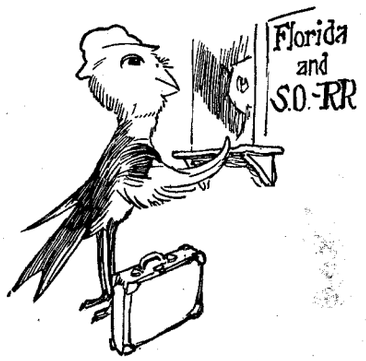

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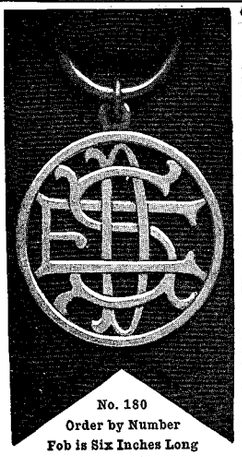

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 940)

notes that Molière was the first great dramatic genius to write for the modern theater. He also credits Molière with creating many new dramatic forms:

"In 'Tartuffe' and the 'Femmes Savantes' he has left us the model of high comedy. In the 'Fâcheux' he contrives the first protean play, in which a single actor can appear in several parts in swift succession. In the 'Critique de l'École des Femmes' he puts on the stage a piece which is only a literary criticism in dialog, a daring feat never before attempted. In the 'Impromptu de Versailles' he takes the audience behind the curtain and makes a play out of a rehearsal, anticipating Buckingham and Sheridan. In the 'Mariage Forcé' he hits on the fit method for making a comedy-ballet. In 'Pyché' he anticipates grand opera with all its sustaining spectacular effects, as in the 'Sicilien' he suggests the future *opera-comique*. In the 'Misanthrope' and the 'Avare' he creates the comedy-of-character, which was to have a long life in the French theater. And in the host of other pieces he leaves us interesting variants of the comedy-of-intrigue and of the comedy-of-manners."

Only the inexorable limitations of space prevent us from quoting some of the many passages illustrating the writer's clear and forceful style, and in which Molière gives Brander Matthews an excuse for telling us somewhat of his own philosophy of life and his own theories of dramatic art. After all, we believe that this work is more valuable for its criticism than for its biography. To conclude with Professor Matthews' summing-up of his comparison of Molière and Shakespeare:

"Less myriad-minded than Shakespeare, less lyric, and less poetic, lacking the depth and the width of the English dramatist, dying early before his tragic possibilities had a chance to unfold themselves, Molière is more completely the master of comedy. He is a more conscious and a more conscientious artist in his structure. He has more absolutely attained the ideal of that high comedy which is the picture of society and the revelation of humanity in its larger relations. Better than Shakespeare does he succeed in achieving 'the imitation of life, the mirror of manners, the image of truth'—to borrow that phrase of Cicero's which echoes through Renaissance criticism. That he, rather than Shakespeare, should have most richly exprest himself in comedy, is a strange thing, since Matthew Arnold, taking the hint from Sainte-Beuve, was plainly right in saying that 'Shakespeare has more joy than Molière, more assurance, and more peace.' Perhaps Molière's humor flowers out of his melancholy, and his satire out of his sadness. Whatever their obscure roots, the humor is there in his plays, and the satire also, and, in addition, the sheer fun which brings irresistible laughter."

McIlwain, Charles Howard. The High Court of Parliament and Its Supremacy. An Historical Essay on the Boundaries Between Legislation and Adjudication in England. 8vo, pp. 407. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50 net.

McGovern, John. Hospitality Mine Host, From the Time of Babylon to the Age of the Aeroplane. 12mo, pp. 203. Chicago: The Hotel Monthly.

Mears, Mary. The Bird in the Box. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.20 net.

Mott, John R. The Decisive Hour of Christian Missions. 12mo, pp. 271. Illustrated. New York: Young People's Missionary Movement. 50 cents net.

O'Neill, D. J. Scannell. Watchwords from Dr. Brownson. 16mo, pp. 111. Techny, Ill.: Society of the Divine Word. 50 cents.

Pater, Walter. The Renaissance, Imaginary Portraits, Gaston de Latour, Plato and Platonism, Essays from The Guardian. New Library Edition. The Macmillan Company. $2 each.

After being habituated to the works of Walter Pater in the small red cloth volumes we are called upon to familiarize ourselves anew with the purely material features of a set of this writer. The old volumes went easily into a more or less ample pocket; they proposed themselves as companions for quiet journeys; but these are more aristocratic in mien, are taller, of wider margin, and their color, blue, is less vivacious. But they earn their appellation of a "library edition," and worthily bear themselves in any company. It is right that Pater should be so fitted out for permanence of position, for he has come to stand among the permanent forces of modern literature. The old volumes had more of a school-bookish air, and it was in the scholastic field more than in the world that he has found his place. But the world that cultivated the taste for him at school evidently has found him food for later life.

The titles that we have put at the head of this notice are those that have so far come to hand; the others to the number of ten will follow. If one needed the luxurious accompaniments of fine book-making to tempt to the renewal of association with Pater's exquisite creations this edition would do it.

Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. The Empty House and Other Stories. Pp. 326. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.20 net.

No one could read these stories without an appreciation of their wholesomeness. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's work is always vibrant with love of humanity and confidence in the ultimate triumph of man's better nature. She sometimes uses too free a hand in her control of situations and coercing fate, but it is done so plausibly and her characters are so real that the heart is touched by the poignancy of their griefs. Almost all these eight stories dwell on the enduring power of a strong love. "Dead love is the deadest thing there is," but "Living love's the hardest thing to kill." The New England atmosphere and character are reproduced with truth and dramatic power. "The Presence" is subtle and thrilling, the ending brings a throb of relief and satisfaction.

Phillips, Stephen. The New Inferno. 16mo, pp. 150. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25 net.

Prevost, Marcel. Selections from the Works of. "Simply Women." Translated by R. I. Brandon-Vauvillez. 12mo, pp. 198. New York: Maucaulay Co. $1 net.

Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society. New Series—Vol. X. Containing the Papers read before the Society during the Thirty-first Session, 1909–1910. 8vo, pp. 300. London: Williams and Norgate.

Raymond, R. W. The Story of Gaspar. 16mo, pp. 30. Boston: Pilgrim Press.

Richmond, Grace S. On Christmas Day in the Evening. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 76. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Rogers, Julia Ellen. Earth and Sky Every Child Should Know. Easy Studies of the Earth and the Stars for any Time and Place. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

Seidel, Heinrich. A German Christmas Eve. From "Leberecht Hühnchen. Translated from the German by Jane Hutchins White. 16mo, pp. 22. Chicago: The Abbey Co. 50 cents net.

(*Continued on page* 944)

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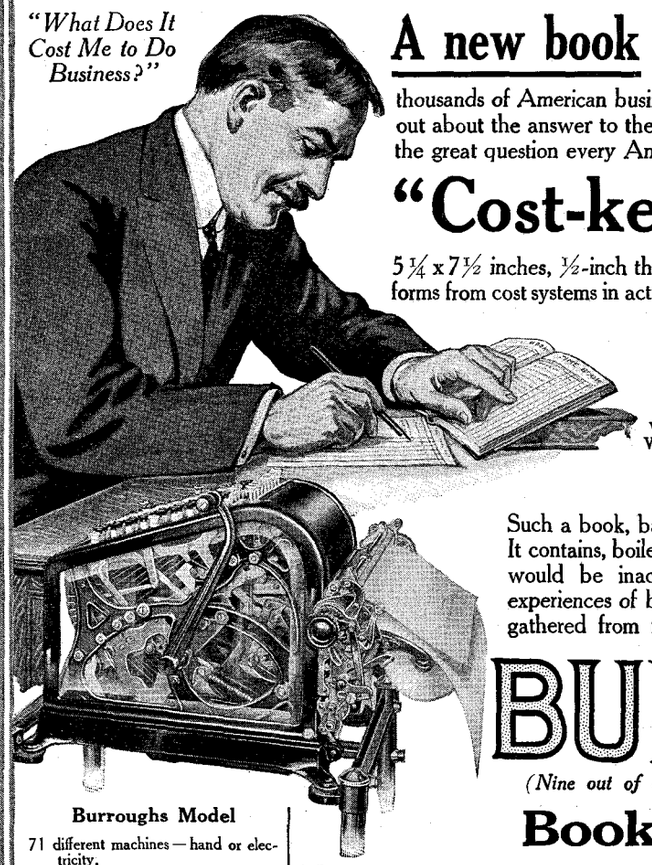

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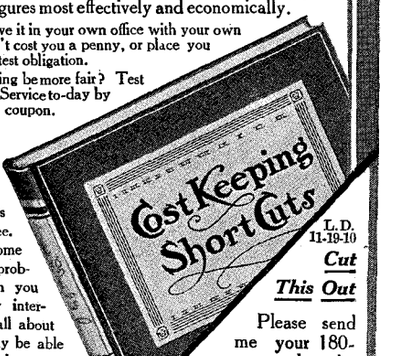

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Please send me your 180-page book, "Cost-keeping Short Cuts," and have a representative demonstrate a Burroughs Cost Machine in my office. This must not cost me a cent or put me under any obligation

My name.....
My position.....
Firm Name.....
Firm Address.....
Kind of Business.....
Number of Employees.....
We own.....*adding machines.*

We cannot send this book unless business address and firm name are given or request made on business letterhead.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY
Largest Manufacturers of Adding Machines for All Purposes in the World
49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. **European Address: 76 Cannon St., London, E. C., Eng.**

Pike Model Low key-board. Perfect visibility, adding, listing. Total and sub-total. Accessible Ribbon. "Typewriter" carriage. Bottom of sheet always in sight. Carriage only 3 inches from keyboard. Carriage may be locked in any position. Easily portable. Same machine, either hand or electric.

Universal Model Low key-board. Prints red totals. Individual correction keys. Uses wide sheets or roll paper. Totals always in sight. Carriage on top. Hand or electricity.

1170A LITERARY DIGEST, Nov. 19, 1910 Ros. 2052

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Interlock

the lightest-for-warmth underwear

Two thin garments inseparably knit into one—and the smoothest, softest, lightest-for-warmth underwear you have ever worn.

Interlock Underwear is so fine and even and smooth you would hardly guess by its looks that it is a ribbed garment. Its texture is so soothing and sympathetic to the feel that you are instantly charmed with its softness, and when once inside the garment you are captured with its buoyant lightness. And the two inseparable gauze-like fabrics make this one light garment just as warm as heavy saggy underwear—without its bulky burden!

You needn't shiver all winter in ordinary light-weight garments and imagine you are comfortable, simply because you dread stuffy old-fashioned underwear. Get the scientific Interlock garments and you'll have all the freedom that light-weight gives—with added protection, ample warmth, and increased comfort.

Interlock keeps its shape because it is knit so firm and close; and for the same reason it has genuine elasticity—not only the stretch, but the "spring back" that you don't find in ordinary garments.

The machine that knits Interlock Underwear is a wonder. It makes the garment 33⅓ per cent. stronger than garments knit of the same single yarn on any other machine. Government testing-machines prove it.

That means Interlock has longer life and is easier on your pocket-book than any ordinary underwear.

Keen, far-sighted manufacturers saw the advantage of garments knit on this machine as quickly as you will see it yourself. Leading mills of the country have already been licensed under Interlock patents to knit by this advanced method. And you now can get Interlock Underwear at dealers' everywhere.

"These two gauzy ribbed fabrics knit inseparably together make this smooth, warm Interlock Underwear. To show how these fabrics would look if knit separately it was necessary to pull out the stitches on one side of a piece of Interlock Underwear. If you do that with ordinary underwear it will leave a hole, but with Interlock it leaves this other complete fabric just like the one you take away."

$1 a single garment and up for men and boys. Two weights corresponding in warmth to medium and heavy weights of ordinary underwear. Separate garments for men $1 and up; Union Suits $2 and up. Separate garments for boys 50c. and up; Union Suits $1 and up. Also infants' shirts, pants, and sleeping garments in soft cotton, merino, wool, and silk—50c. to $1.50. Ask your dealer for Interlock Underwear. Look for the name INTERLOCK on the garment label or the metal lock attached. If your dealer hasn't Interlock Underwear write us his name and address and we'll see that you get it. **Write us for sample of fabric and illustrated booklet.**

General Knit Fabric Company, Utica, N. Y.

Interlock

LARTER

SHIRT STUDS & LARTER VEST BUTTONS

THESE are the most sensible, convenient, and easy-to-put-in studs and buttons made. For any style shirt, including the coat-shirt. They are adjusted automatically and cannot lose out of eyelet or buttonhole.

Every Larter Stud or Vest Button bears this trade-mark to identify it, and is sold with the Larter guarantee—"If an accident of any kind happens to the back of a stud or button, a new one given in exchange."

Larter Shirt Studs and Vest Buttons have been sold for years by jewelers everywhere. If your dealer can't supply, write us for name of one who can.

Write for Booklet

It illustrates many of the almost infinite variety of Larter designs and settings, shows the proper studs and buttons for all occasions.

A Larter Vest Button

Larter & Sons, 23 Maiden Lane, New York

(*Continued from page* 942.)

Sloss, Robert. The Automobile: Its Selection, Care, and Use. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 194. Outing Pub. Co. $1.25 net.

Another of the many books calculated to aid the automobilist to get the most out of his car while taking the least out of himself; and apparently a satisfactory one. It contains no word of suggestion, however, that the man in the car should give a thought to the man outside it.

Slosson, Edward E. Great American Universities. 8vo, pp. 528. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

Mr. Slosson has chosen nine endowed and five State institutions in his conscientious endeavor to find out "what our leading universities are now doing." That university catalogs and annual reports alone do not always give an adequate and satisfactory account of actual conditions he knew by experience, for he had a hand in compiling some of them. He therefore wrote his impressions after residing for a week at each of the following colleges: Harvard, Columbia, Chicago, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Stanford, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, California, and Illinois. He has made bounteous use of illustrations, portraits, and photographs of buildings, which enrich his work. He scatters praise and adverse criticism with a frankness which adds weight and value to his treatment of the subject, and which probably will be of use to those choosing a college, and perhaps to those who administer it. For instance, he condemns the elasticity of Harvard electives, and deplores that so many men are enabled to choose a "shotgun" course—where there is more scattering than condensation, and also comes down upon Stanford for its old-fashioned methods—two extremes. He has succeeded in producing an interesting and informing book.

The Stenographer's and Correspondent's Handbook. A Reference Work of Stenographic and Typewriting Methods, Business Correspondence, Diction, Modern Office Practice, Postal Information, and Allied Subjects. By International Correspondence Schools. 16mo, pp. 422. Scranton, Pa.: International Textbook Co.

Strong, William E. The Story of the American Board. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 523. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1.75 net.

In this volume, which appears in the centennial year of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the editorial secretary of the Board describes briefly the story of its beginnings, purposes, and accomplishments. Despite the necessary brevity and meagerness of the story, he succeeds in suggesting "something of the scope and movement, the character and power of a truly heroic enterprise to which for a hundred years some of the best and bravest men and women of America have given their lives." The story of the century's work is divided into three parts: The Planting, The Watering, and The Increase. Thus we read first of the organization of the Board in 1810, the sailing of the first missionaries in the *Harmony* and the *Caravan*, and the start made in India, the South Sea Islands, China, Africa, and the Levant. Then comes the story of mission work on our western frontiers, in Turkey and Japan, and the development of systematic evangelization of other fields; finally the Gospel is preached in the uttermost parts of the earth, while at home the Board meets successfully the withdrawal of the contributing denominations which set up societies of their own. With the encouragement given by the missionary awakening of recent years, with its Laymen's and Student Volunteer Movement,

(*Continued on page* 946.)

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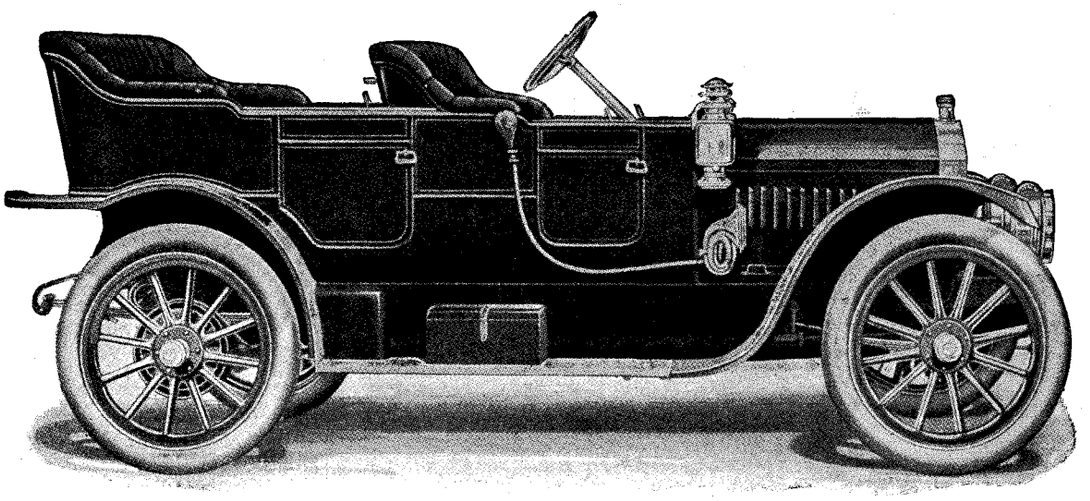
The Man Who Buys an Elmore Believes He Gets More—and Does Get More—for Every Dollar He Pays



Model 36-B (Illustrated)—Touring Car for five. 50 H. P., 4-cylinder High Duty Motor, 114-in. wheel base; 34 x 4-inch tires . . **$1,750**

Model 46-B—Touring Car for seven. 70 H. P. 4-cylinder High Duty Motor; 125-in. wheel-base; 36 x 4-inch tires **$2,500**

You couldn't interest a man who wanted a motor car, in a bicycle, just because the latter cost less.

He would say: "I don't want a bicycle; I want an automobile."

And, once he understands the potentiality of its valveless engine, you can't interest the Elmore enthusiast in any other car.

Elmore

Valveless Two Cycle

Show him a four cycle car of lower or higher price, and he will promptly reply: "Good car, no doubt. But it isn't an Elmore. It isn't valveless. It does not receive an impulse from each cylinder at every turn of the crankshaft. Its power is not continuous. Its power impulses do not overlap. It's not an Elmore."

Urge upon him the fact that the Model 36-B Elmore costs $1,750, while you can sell him a 4-cylinder car for $1,500, and he'll promptly reply:

"My dear sir, I am getting as much turning power out of my Elmore as you would get out of your car if it had eight cylinders, instead of four. I am getting more power at a lower speed in my four than you would get if your car were a six. Please don't press me, I don't want to criticise your car."

Turn the tables and offer him a high-priced six-cylinder and he will retort again:

"But the one purpose of having six cylinders is to produce an overlap of power impulses. My four produces a greater overlap than your six. The power in my car is absolutely continuous, and yours is not. Besides, you have valves. If the opening of these valves varies even 1/200th of a second (and valves that aren't reground are continuously wasting power) you'll lose 20% of your power.

"My Elmore has no valves. There are several hundred less parts in my engine than yours.

"There's nothing on my engine to get out of order. My car costs me less to maintain than would any other car in the world. It is easier on tires, because continuous power means a continuous and rhythmic motion."

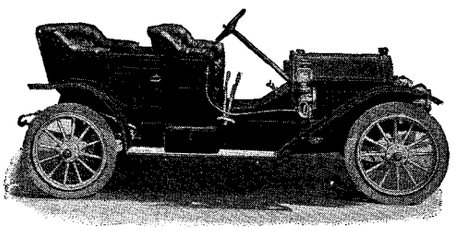
That's why the Elmore plant has never, in ten years, caught up with the demand. Ten years ago 150 Elmore cars produced; this year 3,100. And the same insistent, insatiable, never-satisfied demand today as ten years ago.

Isn't it high time you took cognizance of a principle which wins such devoted, undeviating allegiance? Isn't it possible you've been overlooking something? Several thousand Elmore owners will tell you that you have. We *know* you have.

ELMORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

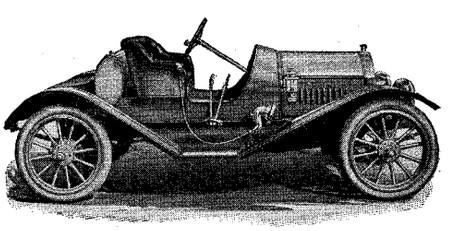
LICENSED UNDER SELDEN PATENT

1704 Amanda Street **CLYDE, OHIO**



Model 25—Touring Car. 30 H. P., 4-cylinder High Duty Motor; 108-inch wheel-base; 32 x 3½-inch tires **$1,250**

Model 25—Roadster. 30 H. P., 4-cylinder High Duty Motor; 108-inch wheel-base; 32 x 3½-inch tires **$1,200**



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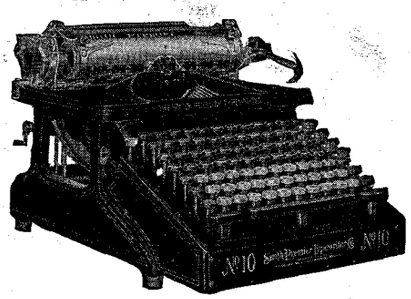
At Brussels 1910

Brussels International Exposition

The Smith Premier (Model 10 Visible) Typewriter

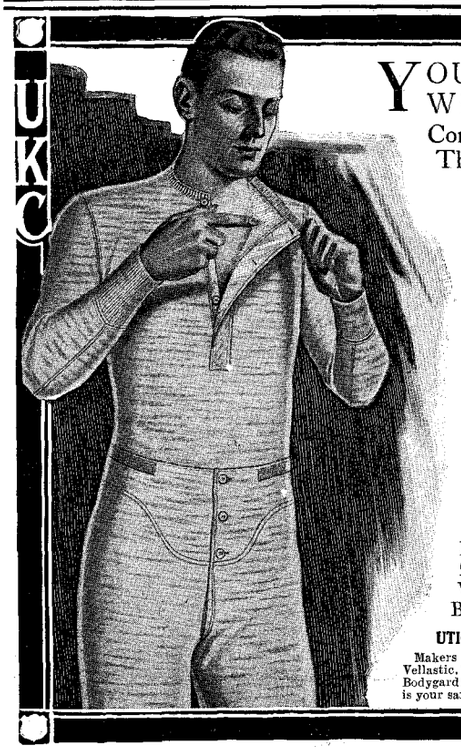


was awarded the Grand Prix

over all competitors

At Paris 1900 (Paris International Exposition) the Smith Premier Typewriter (Model 4) was awarded the Grand Prix over all competitors

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y. Branches Everywhere



YOUR chief concern with Winter Underwear is Comfort—Warmth—Durability. These essentials are combined in

Lambsdown

Fleece-Lined Underwear

LAMBSDOWN is comfortable because its soft fleece is grateful to the skin—because it is elastic, fits smoothly and easily.

Warm, because its thick fleece protects the body from cold and draughts—it keeps the body dry and promotes good health. The fleece cannot wash away, mat or knot.

MADE FOR MEN AND BOYS

In separate garments and union suits, 50c., 75c. and up. At your dealer's. Write for Bodygard Underwear Book No. 31.

UTICA KNITTING CO., UTICA, N. Y.

Makers of Bodygard Underwear—including Vellastic, Twolayr and Springtex. Look for the Bodygard Shield when buying underwear. It is your safeguard.

TRADE BODYGARD MARK

UKC UKC

(*Continued from page* 944.)

the American Board looks toward the task of its second century with prospects "Bright as the promises of God."

Stulfield, Hugh E. M. The Sovranty of Society. London: T. Fisher Unwin. $1.20 net.

English society is in a parlous condition, according to this writer. But if the American reader takes up the book and reads it to the accompaniment of any feeling of elation over the superiority of his own country as a younger and sounder society, he runs across a chapter before the book is ended that gives a vigorous jar to all his self-complacency. He finds that much of the evil that this writer laments as English deterioration is due to her adoption of the example set by America. And it is not England alone that is so infected. What America is to-day Western Europe, it is apprehended, will be approximately in the near future. Germany is seen to be already in the full swing of slavish imitation. "The learned Teuton is abandoning *geist* and metaphysics as fast as he can for the chasing of dollars and 'practical' development." England, it is intimated, still holds itself from unconditional surrender to American business methods, but it is becoming like America in making a business of society and showing an allround scrimmage for social preferment.

The coarsening of its social tone and the commercializing of its ideals it owes, says this writer, in no slight degree, to the pressure of American influences. A large share of the responsibility for it all is laid upon the shoulders of the American woman. The time seems to be passing when her charm, vivacity, health, beauty, power to talk and amuse brings her unmixt admiration from abroad. What will she think of herself and her responsibilities when she reads that "her lust of luxuries, her fierce but eminently business-like cravings for self-advancement, have found a host of imitators all over the civilized world, while the strange antics she indulges in when allowed a free hand certainly have not tended to elevate social intercourse or to refine its amenities. Speaking generally, she may be said to be robbing life of what little romance and sentiment is left to it, of its best ideals and its best emotions, while she would seem to be hastening the development in European countries of a type of femininity which it will be wholly against the best interests of mankind to see perpetuated—a type which idleness has made slack, and wherein the maternal functions tend through desuetude to decay."

The feeling almost akin to terror with which the writer regards the American influence is seen in his saying that what chiefly concerns Europeans is "the extent to which Americans have succeeded in infecting us with their spirit, in forcing us to regard their country as the controller of our destinies—the model, the exemplar to which we must conform if we would escape individual and national discomfiture."

The chapter from which we cite, tho it comes late in the volume, yet seems to form the keynote of Mr. Stulfield's criticism of English society as it exists to-day. The book is full of new and startling facts and its philosophy welds the criticism of the most recent of English social thinkers—Shaw, Chesterton, Wells, Dr. Shadwell, and others. It points out, for one thing, that public life ignores the thinking man unless he can

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turn the results of his thought into hard cash, and this, it is declared, is observable in every branch of social life.

Sullivan, J. J. American Corporations. 12mo, cloth, pp. 450. Appleton. $2 net.

The subtitle describes this treatise as "the legal rules governing corporate organization and management with forms and illustrations." It is thus a compendium of laws and precedents relating to matters of great interest and moment to a large class of persons; and it might well be read by every investor in stock securities and every intending partner or incorporator before placing his funds. The author is professor of business law in the University of Pennsylvania, and a well-known authority on his subject. A most useful book.

Talmey, Dr. Max. Psyche. A Concise and Easily Comprehensible Treatise on the Elements of Psychiatry and Psychology. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: Medico-Legal Pub. Co. $2.50.

Tanner, Amy E. Studies in Spiritism. 8vo, pp. 408. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

A clear and impartial investigation into the work of the Psychical Research Society left Dr. Tanner in a condition of complete skepticism. She gives her reasons in the present book for her disbelief in telepathy and spirit communication which she considers "unsupported by any valid evidence." The treatise is refreshing, even bracing, and must put the spiritualists or spiritists on their mettle. She concludes her argument against spirit communication as follows:

"Belief in spirit communication flourishes to-day, and mediums wax and grow fat: (1) because large numbers of persons have no one to whom they can confide their secrets and sins, to whom they can go confidently for comfort and encouragement; (2) because many people to-day have no adequate object—religious, scientific, or artistic—on which to expend love, reverence, and worship. These deep and basal emotions therefore manifest themselves in many abnormal ways. . . . Telepathy and spirit communication are simply convenient terms by which to

MORE THAN EVER

Increased Capacity for Mental Labor Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many former coffee drinkers, who have mental work to perform, day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum instead of ordinary coffee. An Illinois woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called 'coffee heart.' I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left, had kidney trouble and constipation.

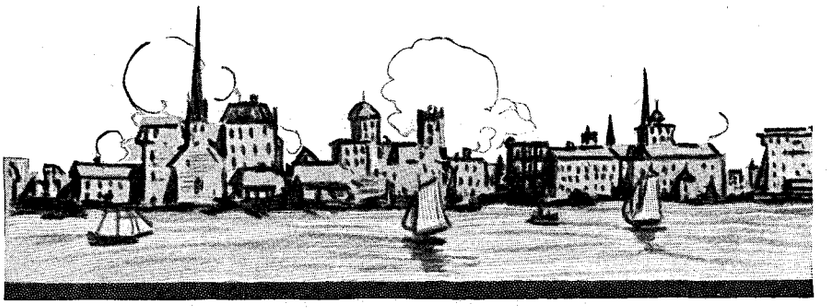
"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steady.

"Then I became less despondent, and the desire to be active again showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength.

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



New York—Then and Now

The three story building of a generation ago has given place to the modern "sky-scraper." You may think this change is solely a result of improved methods of steel construction, but it is not. It is due simply to the invention of the modern elevator. Without the elevator the tall buildings of today would never have been built.

Shoes have also improved—in the natural order of progress. You think the change is due to increased demand and to enterprise in manufacture. This is partly true, for American shoe manufacturers are noted for their initiative and advanced ideas. But it is due chiefly to the invention of machinery—to the highly developed system of shoe machinery known as the

GOODYEAR WELT

Hand-made shoes that cost your parents and grand-parents $12 to $20 are now duplicated by machinery, better made, and sold to you for one-third that price, even though the cost of labor and materials has greatly advanced.

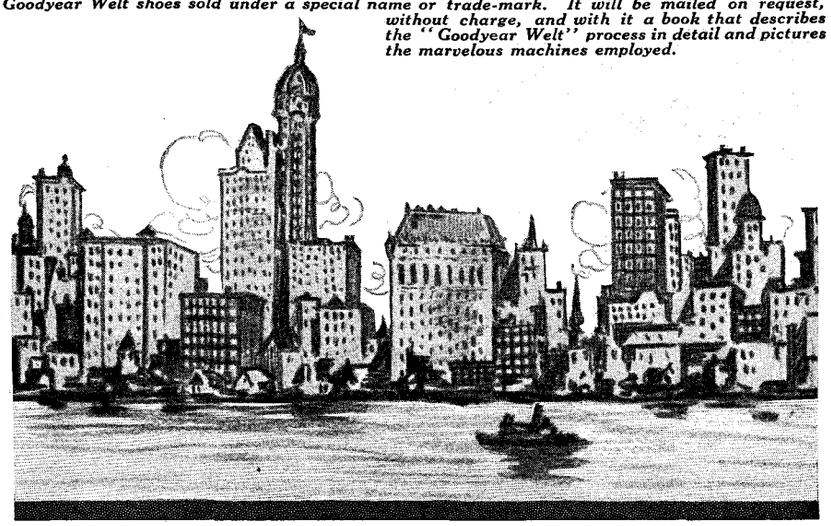
The Goodyear method duplicates on machines the process of sewing shoes by hand. A thin and narrow strip of leather, called a welt, is sewed to the insole and upper, and the outsole is sewed to this welt, thus leaving the heavy stitches outside, where they cannot tantalize the foot.

The Goodyear system consists of a series of more than fifty costly machines.

The manufacturer is not obliged to buy them. He leases them on the royalty system, paying a trifling sum for each shoe made. The United Shoe Machinery Company takes care of the machines, and furnishes the manufacturer with facilities for keeping them in tip top condition all the time. Thus, good shoes have been brought within reach of the people, and those of modest means can now enjoy a comfort which only a little while ago belonged exclusively to wealth and fashion.

Ask the shoe-salesman if the shoes he offers you are GOODYEAR WELTS —and remember that no matter where they are sold, or under what name, every really good Welt shoe for man or woman is a GOODYEAR WELT

The United Shoe Machinery Co., Boston, Mass., has prepared an alphabetical list of all Goodyear Welt shoes sold under a special name or trade-mark. It will be mailed on request, without charge, and with it a book that describes the "Goodyear Welt" process in detail and pictures the marvelous machines employed.



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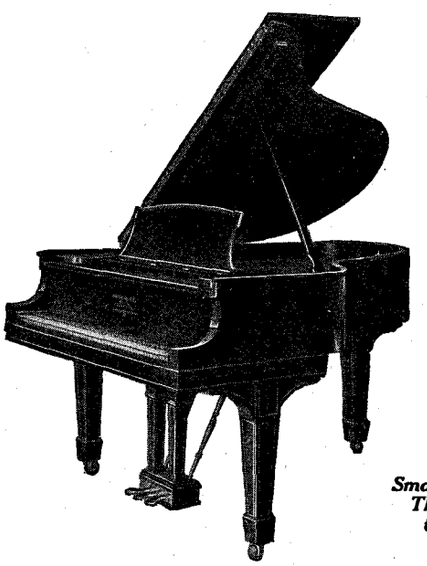
STEINWAY MINIATURE



"The Smallest Grand That's Safe to Buy"

Steinway principles of construction and workmanship are not borrowed. Steinway tone is not emulation. Steinway leadership is not assumed. All are distinctly *Steinway*—by right of Steinway initiative.

The Steinway Miniature Grand, in an ebonized case at $800, is an achievement in grand piano construction.

Illustrated Catalogue will be sent upon request and mention of this magazine.

STEINWAY & SONS
STEINWAY HALL
107 and 109 East Fourteenth Street, New York
Subway Express Station at the Door.

The Xmas Chest

This chest is made of Southern Red Cedar, the delightfully fragrant wood that protects furs and other clothing against moths, mice, dust, dampness. No camphor required. The style in illustration is especially designed as a hall or window seat chest. Hand-polished. Copper trimmings. Many other styles. Factory to home. Freight prepaid. No dealer's profit. Write for Catalogue.
PIEDMONT RED CEDAR CHEST CO., Dept. 39, Statesville, N. C.

These trade-mark crisscross lines on every package
CRESCO FLOUR DIET FOR DYSPEPTICS
And Mild Cases of
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES AND OBESITY
Makes delicious foods for everybody.
Unlike other goods. Ask your physician. Leading grocers. For book or sample, write

"I am so pleased with your Flour that I am recommending it to all my patients, especially to those suffering from nervous prostration, liver and kidney affections. I think it the finest article of food for invalids I know of." Y. L., M. D., LL. D., Detroit, Mich.

FARWELL & RHINES, WATERTOWN, N. Y., U. S. A.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK *Lunch Tablets*

A satisfying, convenient lunch, for travelers, business men and women. Just the thing for the emergency. For children, a wholesome substitute for candy. Have a package handy at home, in your desk, traveling bag or pocket.

Ask for "HORLICK'S," Original—Genuine. Druggists. Free Sample. Racine, Wis.

name our ignorance of certain regions of the psychic."

We like the cautious and even reverent way in which the author handles her theme, the boldness and calm with which she states her opinions, and the sanity and reasonableness of mind with which she has pursued her "Studies."

Van Dyke, John C. What is Art? Studies in the Technique and Criticism of Painting. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 153. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Vernon, Max. In and Out of Florence: A New Introduction to a Well-Known City. With many illustrations from drawings by Maud Lanktree and from photographs. Cloth, 12mo, 370 pp. Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

This is an alluring volume in which the author first makes his reader feel at home in the most interesting of Italian cities, by showing him how he and his wife—Americans of moderate means—established themselves in a villa on the hills of Settignano. It seems like a villa in fairyland as one reads of its cool, spacious rooms, and long windows opening almost anywhere into a rose garden, servants as interested in the enterprise as yourself, and all the rest at an expense so moderate that it is amazing any small country house near Florence could be found vacant. Settled here, the author and his friends run into the city and "do" it not in the snap-shot manner of the tourist (who is often more sinned against than sinning) but with the leisure of a resident and the wisdom of experience and an abundance of art-knowledge. There is an amazing amount of information communicated without the reader really perceiving it—at least he does not feel that he is being taught, as he goes about with this kindly guide who knows so well when to stop. Therefore this may be pronounced a very superior guidebook for one who dreams of going to Florence—as who does not?—and an extremely good memorandum of what they saw and learned who have been there. The illustrations are numerous and unusually interesting, both the photographs of places and famous art-works, and the snappy pen-and-ink sketches which enliven the pages between them.

Walsh, James J. Education—How Old the New. 8vo, pp. 459. New York: Fordham University Press.

Ward, Herbert. A Voice from the Kongo. 8vo, pp. 330. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

In many ways this is a fresh, even a unique book of travel. It is written by a man who lived among the Kongolese and learned to like them. He has made an exhaustive study of their way of living in peace and in war, and he finds truth in the dictum of Ovid, that "savages are but shadows of ourselves." He has very carefully studied their language, their art, their literature, consisting of proverbs and stories, and their warfare. He has made pictures and bronze statues of them, and translated their stories and sayings. In fact, this volume is a work of appreciation, and those who read it may be surprized at what Mr. Ward describes as the result of his sojourn among these cannibals: "I became imbued with a profound sympathy for African human nature."

Altho some of these chapters have appeared in periodical form, they are well worthy of a permanent place in the library. The reader is brought very near to the savage of Africa, and the stories, sketches, and experiences of the author have really a literary effect which is different from that

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presented by most books of African travel. We value and commend this work as one of the most living and picturesque descriptions of African human nature, pure and simple, which we have ever read.

Wharton, Edith. Tales of Men and Ghosts. Pp. 438. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Mrs. Wharton's short stories, like her novels, are of serious character and deal with problems that beset the ordinary mind and every-day life. Her treatment of her subjects is always original and sometimes startling, but she maintains a high literary standard and is very careful as to form, diction, and symmetry of development. In this collection women appear in only two stories, but their absence from others is not felt as a detriment. The author's ghost stories are thrilling but not spooky, probably because they seem symbolical of real and tangible facts. Her analysis of motives and undercurrents in the lives of her characters is masterly, but her appeal is to the head not the heart. The effect of the imagination in distorting facts into specters, the power of habit, and the elemental passions are all utilized in a collection of great merit, particularly "The Bolted Door," and "The Legend."

Willets, Gilson. The Double Cross—A Romance of Mystery and Adventure in Mexico of To-day. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: *G. W. Dillingham Co.* $1.50.

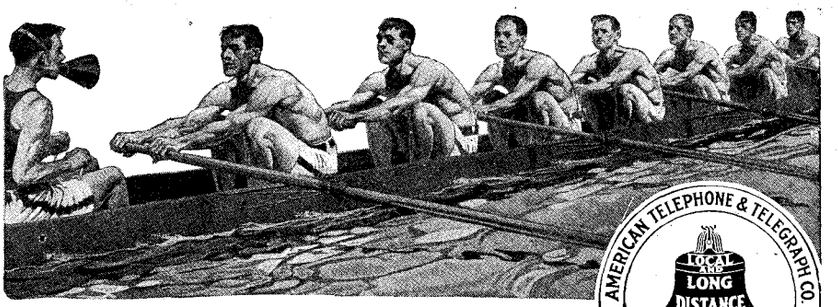
Wood, A. T. and B. R. Ribbon Roads—A Motor Tour Abroad. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Wright, Helen S. The Great White North. 8vo, pp. 498. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

Now that the North Pole has actually been discovered it is very fitting that a condensed history of Arctic exploration should be provided for the general reader. We have no hesitation in declaring the present volume to be a fair, exhaustive, and scholarly compilation in which the vast mass of Arctic literature has been sifted and condensed with a masterly dexterity. The writer begins with the Norsemen and proceeds to the Cabots, to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and Davis. It need not be said that the early adventurers were not looking for the North Pole, but for a Northwest Passage to India, which would have saved them the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope. Even at the beginning of the nineteenth century the British Admiralty in conjunction with the Royal Society sent out two expeditions, only one of which, that under Buchan and Franklyn, was incidentally to search for the Pole on its way through Bering Strait to the Pacific. The other, under Ross and Parry, was to force a northwest passage through Davis Strait. The search for the Northwest Passage was abandoned and eventually made unnecessary by the building of the Suez Canal, but the Pole still remained a somewhat unprofitable object of attainment. The author of this work has had generosity enough to include Dr. Frederick Cook's name in the long list of Arctic explorers, tho she drops him by quoting the verdict of the Copenhagen savants, *Not Proven.*

Why He Celebrated.—WIFE—"Daddy, why are you decorating the home with greens to-day?"

DADDY—"Well, you see, the cook is coming back from Marienbad, and you'll not have to prepare dinner any more."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*



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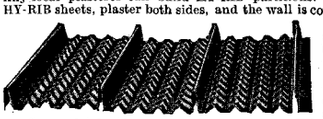

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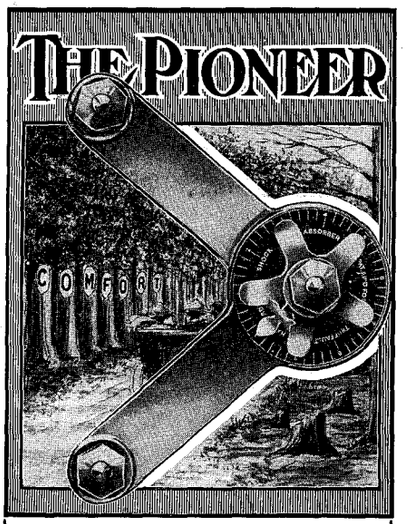

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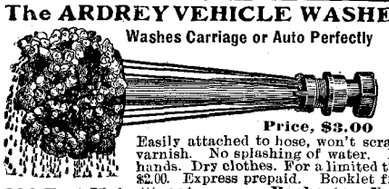

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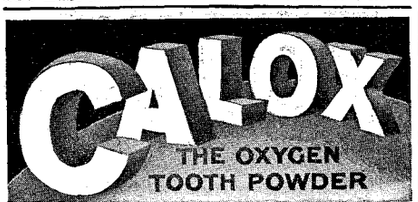

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CURRENT POETRY

THIS sonnet by a Portuguese of the sixteenth century will be read with interest at this time. The translator is an Englishman who has gained distinction as a playwright, ranking among the most radical of the younger men. His poetry, if he has done much, has not come our way, but the feeling of this one which we quote from the *Westminster Gazette* (London) is authentic:

Sonnet on the Death of His Wife

BY JOHN MASEFIELD

(*From the Portuguese of Antonio Ferreira*, 1528–69).

That blessed sunlight that once showed to me
My way to heaven more plain, more certainly,
And with her bright beam banished utterly
All trace of mortal shadow far from me,
Has gone from me, has left her prison sad;
And I am blind and alone and gone astray,
Like a lost pilgrim in a desert way
Wanting the blessed guide that once he had.

Thus with a spirit bowed and mind a blur,
I trace the holy steps where she has gone
By valleys and by meadows and by mountains.
And everywhere I catch a glimpse of her,
She takes me by the hand and leads me on,
And my eyes follow her, my eyes made fountains.

Our readers, we trust, do not tire of Alfred Noyes tho we quote him often. He is one of the significant voices in modern English poetry. The *Atlantic Monthly* (November) gives us this:

The Trumpet-Call

I

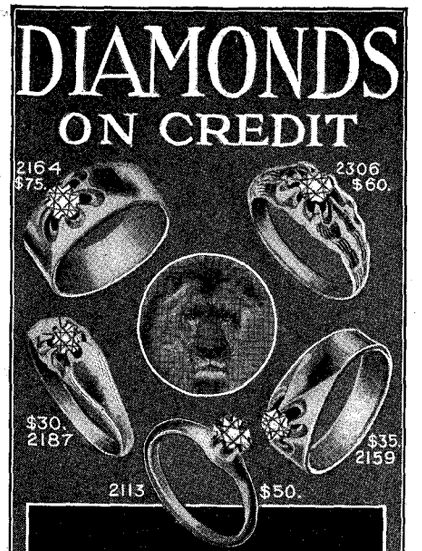
Trumpeter, sound the great recall!
Swift, O swift, for the squadrons break,
The long lines waver, mazed in the gloom!
Hither and thither the blind host blunders!
Stand thou firm for a dead Man's sake,
Firm where the ranks reel down to their doom,
Stand thou firm in the midst of the thunders,
Stand where the steeds and the riders fall,
Set the bronze to thy lips and sound
A rally to ring the whole world round!
Trumpeter, rally us, rally us, rally us!
Sound the great recall.

II

Trumpeter, sound for the ancient heights
Clouds of the earth-born battle cloak
The heaven that our fathers held from of old;
And we—shall we prate to their sons of the gain
In gold or bread? Through yonder smoke
The heights that never were won with gold
Wait, still bright with their old red stain,
For the thousand chariots of God again,
And the steel that swept through a hundred fights
With the Ironsides, equal to life and death,
The steel, the steel of their ancient faith!
Trumpeter, rally us, rally us, rally us!
Sound for the sun-lit heights!

III

Trumpeter, sound for the faith again!
Blind and deaf with the dust and the blood,
Clashing together we know not whither
The tides of the battle would have us advance!
Stand thou firm in the crimson flood,
Send the lightning of thy great cry
Through the thunders, athwart the storm,
Sound till the trumpets of God reply
From the heights we have lost in the stedfast sky,
From the Strength we despised and rejected.
Then,
Locking the ranks as they form and form,
Lift us forward, banner and lance,
Mailed in the faith of Cromwell's men,
When from their burning hearts they hurled
The gaze of heaven against the world!
Trumpeter, rally us, rally us, rally us,
Up to the heights again.



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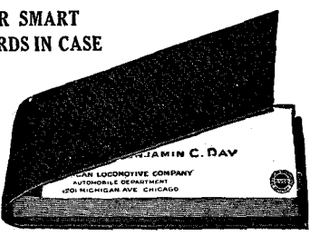

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IV

Trumpeter, sound for the last Crusade !
Sound for the fire of the red-cross kings,
Sound for the passion, the splendor, the pity
That swept the world for a dead Man's sake,
Sound, till the answering trumpet rings
Clear from the heights of the holy City,
Sound till the lions of England awake,
Sound for the tomb that our lives have betrayed ;
O'er broken shrine and abandoned wall,
Trumpeter, sound the great recall,
Trumpeter, rally us, rally us, rally us;
Sound for the last Crusade !

V

Trumpeter, sound for the splendor of God !
Sound the music whose name is law,
Whose service is perfect freedom still,
The order august that rules the stars !
Bid the anarchs of night withdraw,
Too long the destroyers have worked their will,
Sound for the last, the last of the wars !
Sound for the heights that our fathers trod,
When truth was truth and love was love,
With a hell beneath, but a heaven above,
Trumpeter, rally us, rally us, rally us,
On to the City of God.

Masculine vigor and feminine grace mark this poem of Ella Wheeler Wilcox which forms the first word in the December *Cosmopolitan :*

The White Man

Wherever the white man's feet have trod,
(Oh, far does the white man stray)
A bold road rifles the virginal sod,
And the forest wakes out of its dream of God,
To yield him the right of way.
For this is the law: *by the power of thought*
For worse, or for better, are miracles wrought.

Wherever the white man's pathway leads,
(Far, far, has that pathway gone)
The earth is littered with broken creeds,
And always the dark man's tent recedes,
And the white man pushes on.
For this is the law: *be it good or ill,*
All things must yield to the stronger will.

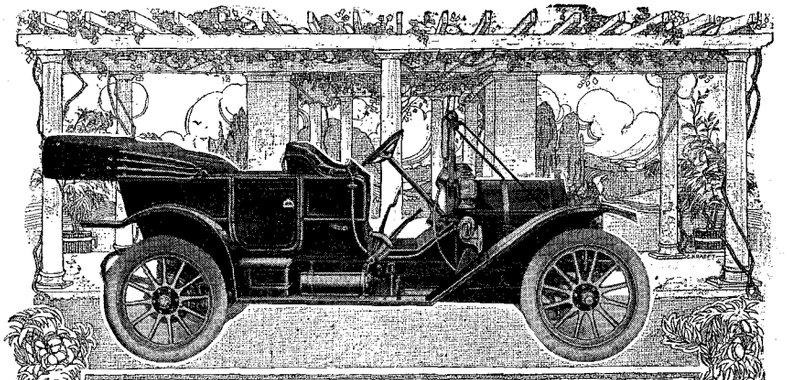
Wherever the white man's light is shed,
(Oh, far has that light been thrown)
Tho nature has suffered, and beauty fled,
The goal of the race has been thrust ahead
And the might of the race has grown.
For this is the law: *be it cruel or kind,*
The universe sways to the power of mind.

In spite of its triteness this poem from *The Westminster Gazette* (London) has a graphic directness that interests.

The Wave Breaking on a Level Shore

BY HORACE HUTCHINSON

Pulse of the heart that has throbbed in Creation,
Link in the chaining of spheres in their station,
Undulant, undulant,
Billowy, buoyant,
On to the shore, with thy rhythmical motion!
Shoreward, thou deep-bosomed daughter of ocean!
Drifting so restfully,
So irresistibly,
Dreaming the visions that tempests have brought thee.
Whispering songs that the tropics have taught thee.
Wake—see the goal in sight!
Don thy majestic might,
Lift the proud head in air,
Unsnood the snowy hair,
Arch the full crest away,
Toss back the locks of spray,
Race, till the goal be won,
On, to the land, on!
Home, to the land, home!
Crash—down, on the shore,
With a roar
Of foam.
Lost in the swirl of thy locks on the shore,
Rest thee—the measureless journey is o'er.



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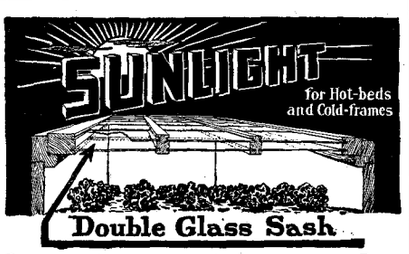

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To this grand imposture of history Mr. Stoker leads up dramatically by recounting authentic cases of other impostors, some of them similar to that of Elizabeth, his whole book presenting a curious collection of humanity's frauds. Thus he has the story of La Maupin, the prototype in real life of Gautier's famous heroine, the "Chevalier D'Eon." Perkin Warbeck, reputed son of Edward IV.; Arthur Orton, claimant to the estates and title of Tichborne, and a host of witches, magicians, fakers, that have enlivened the pages of history if they have not illuminated the particular times and countries in which their lives ran their course.

Mr. Stoker quotes numerous passages in letters, histories, etc., showing that "throughout the early life of Queen Elizabeth there was some secret which she kept religiously guarded." This secret was apparently known to a Mistress Ashley, the princess' governess, and was believed to have some connection with Elizabeth's repeated and emphatic asseverations that she would never marry. With this preliminary hint of mystery Mr. Stoker introduces us to the Manor House of Bisley.

Thither, according to tradition, "the little Princess Elizabeth, during her childhood, was sent away with her governess for change of air." While she was there word came that the King was coming to see his little daughter. Shortly before his arrival, however, "the child developed acute fever, and before steps could be taken even for her proper attendance and nursing, she died. The governess feared to tell her father—Henry VIII. had the sort of temper which did not make for the happiness of those around him." The nurse thereupon hid the body and scoured the neighborhood for some living girl child who could be passed off for the princess.

"But here again was a check. Throughout the little village and its surroundings was to be found no little girl of an age reasonably suitable for the purpose required. More than ever distracted, for time was flying by, she determined to take the greater risk of a boy substitute—if a boy could be found." And, of course, there was a boy available—"just such a boy as would suit the special purpose for which he was required, a boy well known to the governess, for the little princess had taken a fancy to him and had lately been accustomed to play with him. Moreover, he was a pretty boy, as might have been expected from the circumstance of the little Lady Elizabeth having chosen him as her playmate. He was close at hand and available. So he was clothed in the dress of the dead child, they being of about equal stature." King Henry, it is said, suspected nothing during his visit, as Elizabeth had always feared him and there had never

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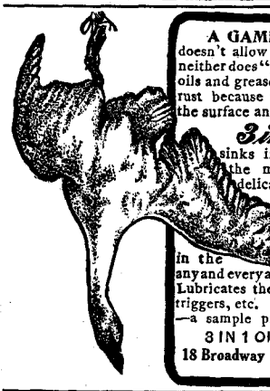

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been any of the intimacies of father and daughter between them.

This is the tradition, and, according to Mr. Stoker, it still exists in the neighborhood of Bisley. There is also this corroborating addition to be made to it:

"When the governess wished to hide the secret hurriedly she hid the body, intending it to be only temporarily, in the stone coffin which lay in the garden at Overcourt, outside the princess' window. Some tens of years ago the bones of a young girl, lying amidst rags of fine clothing, were found in the stone coffin. The finder was a churchman—a man of the highest character and a member of a celebrated ecclesiastical family—and he believed in the story of the Bisley boy. Before Elizabeth came to the throne all those who knew the secret of the substitution were in some way got rid of or their silence assured. The name of the substituted youth was Neville; or such was the name of the family with whom he was living at the time. There are several persons in the neighborhood of Bisley who accept the general truth of the story, even if some of the minor details appear at first glance to be inharmonious. These persons are not of the ordinary class of gossipers, but men and women of light and leading, who have fixt place in the great world and in the social life of their own neighborhood."

As to the identity of the "boy" who passed through life as Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Stoker advances several possibilities, none of which, however, are "as yet" susceptible of proof. One of these possibilities is that this "boy" was the acknowledged son of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, and natural son of Henry VIII. Had that been the case this masculine Elizabeth would have still been the direct descendant of her supposed father.

Mr. Stoker does not claim that there is proof of this parentage of his "Bisley boy," but advances it merely as a possibility, there having been something "mysterious" apparently in the marital relations of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. Such a descent, too, would explain some of the physical peculiarities of Elizabeth—her being of distinctly blonde type (Anne Boleyn was a brunette), her vigorous intellect and her imperious disposition—all of which might have come by descent from one or both of the Richmonds. Be that as it may, there is the tradition of the death of the real Elizabeth and of the substitution in her stead of a male child of unknown parentage. And if this tradition is not susceptible of positive proof, there are at least corroborating circumstances, according to Mr. Stoker, that bring it into the realm of the possible.

ADVENTURE AND POLITICS

THE career of Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, the Senator-elect from Florida, who died recently, furnishes ample proof that romance is not dead in America. Born on a farm in Duval County, Florida, in 1857, young Broward attended a country school, and at the age of twelve was working in a logging-camp in the Florida swamps. Four years later he shipped out of Gloucester on a fishing-schooner, clad in a gingham shirt and skimpy clothes, affording him practically no protection from the elements. In the Cleveland *Leader* we read that:

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Broward was always ready to take risks and pay high for adventure. Seasoned skippers and their men will tell you that excitement comes in "squalls," when the Banks swells are running long and green, and a white, sweaty fog hides from view the transatlantic liners taking the short-cut winter route to the other side.

But Broward failed to find the excitement he craved. There was too much confinement and no shore leave at all. So he quit that job with the Gloucester men and became a steamboat hand, roustabout, and later a bar pilot on the St. John's River in his native State. Next he got for himself a line of steamboats plying between Palatka and Mayport. All of these pursuits were discouraging because lacking in excitement.

In 1887, he was proprietor of a woodyard in Jacksonville, when he was suddenly propelled into politics as police commissioner of his adopted city.

Every rough and waterfront criminal knew and feared him. There was no game running with which he was not familiar, and as a result the town was cleaned up with all the vigor which we are apt to associate with Roosevelt's days in the same position in New York. From the commissionership Broward went after the shrievalty nomination, won it, was elected, and held office for nine years.

In 1895 he found his true calling. Since 1877 there had been revolutions and uprisings in Cuba, but Spain always managed to stamp them out. From time to time aid had come to the Cubans from American sources; every month or so blockade-runners and agents of the revolutionary juntas dared a cordon of guns and Spanish boats that circled the island, successfully landing arms to the insurgents.

Of these relief agents the most successful had been "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien, and with him Broward formed a partnership. They bought a swift river and seagoing tug, the famous *Three Friends*, and cleared her of fittings down to the lowest limit to gain speed. Eight times O'Brien and Broward ran powder and munitions of war on jungled beaches, evading Spanish cruisers, and later the patrol established by the United States Government to prevent an imbroglio with Spain. On four of these trips the *Three Friends* was detected near a landing beach and driven to sea with pursuing gunboats spotting a path with their searchlights for the gunners to make quick work of the filibuster.

A wife and nine children prevented Broward from becoming the world rover in search of adventure for which his appetite was whetted by the Cuban scrap, so he returned home and put his popularity to the test by running for the State Assembly. In 1904 he won his election to the governorship, and while in this position fought for and won his campaign for the drainage of the Everglades. The railroads and Flagler interests fought his scheme without avail, and 3,000,000 acres of fat, black bottom land, salable at from $20 to $60 an acre, will be reclaimed.

In private and political life Broward was always fighting. With a meager basic equipment for public life he had improved himself by reading and study and by close association with men far better fitted in educational institutions than himself. At heart and in the daily performance of his duties he was "insurgent," as that term is now understood in our political life. And

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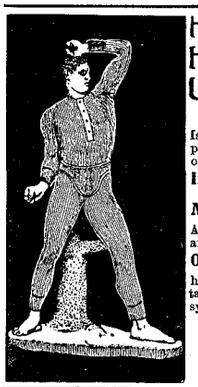

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as an insurgent he was cordially hated by the Southern "old guard," which still despises the youngster and the bounder in political life.

With a single exception Broward whipt them in every conflict. His term of office as Governor ended on January 6, 1909, and in the preceding autumn he was defeated by Duncan M. Fletcher in the campaign he made for the United States Senatorship for a vacancy caused by death. In 1911 the term of Senator J. P. Taliaferro expires, and Broward only a few months ago defeated Taliaferro by a large majority in the Democratic primaries.

Ben Tillman would have had a worthy running mate in the next Senate had Broward survived. While there were temperamental differences between the men, each dealt with things in the raw, and the traditions of the few remaining Senate Bourbons were fated to undergo more perceptible revision than that inflicted upon the tariff.

How each passing year is putting a blight upon the pursuits of the venturesome! Leonard Wood, senior major general and chief of staff of the army, was down in Havana the other day, and he stept into the harbor master's office to see his old friend "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien. He found him peering out of a window scanning the water with a wistful look that he tried to banish.

"Need I tell you what he was thinking?" asked the general. "It must be admitted that 'Dynamite Johnny' finds the paths of peace hard to travel."

COLLECTOR LOEB ON THE SMUGGLER

"I WISH people wouldn't try to beat the customs. The chances are against their getting away with it, and it makes every one unhappy," says Collector Loeb to an interviewer from the New York *Times*. The collector has systematized things with rare executive ability and is gradually making his subordinates realize that they are not paid their salaries to help people cheat the Government. Interviewed on the psychology of the smuggler the guardian of our greatest port remarks:

"The average of human honesty is very high. Newspaper readers are likely to go wrong in thinking about that. You see there is no mention made in newspapers of the ten thousand passengers who come into this port and make completely honest declarations of their baggage; there is not the slightest comment on the one hundred thousand business men who continually import material without effort at evasion. Only the crooks whom we manage to detect attract attention. That's one trouble with this world. No reporter dashes down here with his pencil and his pad, his fingers eager to record the fact that no dishonesty has been discovered among the passengers of an incoming ship. 'Not a Smuggler Caught' would be a tiresome headline, possibly, to most newspaper readers."

"Are you getting all the smugglers nowadays?"

He answered without hesitation. "There is very little smuggling at this port which we do not discover. No; I don't believe we miss so very much."

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cabin passengers—do you find that any one particular nationality is more prone than others are to try to cheat the Government?"

"No. I might say, perhaps, that the English are the most punctilious in making declarations of the contents of their trunks and bags, but that may be due more to national habits of exactness than to characteristic national honesty. And, too, it must always be remembered that the English understand what our men say, read the notice at the top of declaration blanks with ease, are in many ways less likely to go wrong through a misunderstanding than travelers of other nationalities may with justice be expected to."

"How large a proportion of the smuggling class is actually American?"

"A very large proportion. But that is to be expected. Any person has a greater fear of the unknown than of the known. The laws of their own country are familiar to Americans, and, unfortunately, some of them do not fear them. They are unfamiliar to the foreigners who come here, and they fear them. Therefore two men of equal honesty or dishonesty, one an American and one a Czech, the latter never having visited us previously, might be animated with an equal willingness to cheat the Government, cheat anybody, but the Czech would be less likely to attempt it. He would be more likely to be fearful."

"Are you trying to instil fear into every one—Americans as well as foreigners?"

"I am trying—we are all trying down here at the Custom House—to make it very clear that our object of existence, our one excuse for holding office, is the enforcement of the law as found within the statute books. We don't want to frighten any honest person; none but the criminal need feel fear of any righteous law or of the men who put it into operation. We are simply trying to convince dishonest persons that dishonesty is dangerous."

"Where have you found the greatest frauds? Among importers of foreign goods in bulk, or among passengers who try to smuggle in small objects of great value, such as jewels and laces?"

"I haven't totaled those things up. Large importers have attempted, doubtless, to cheat the Government out of a greater sum in aggregate, than little smugglers have; but numerically there have been of course more little smugglers caught."

When asked which of the two sexes were oftener discovered in efforts to defraud the Government, Mr. Loeb informed the interviewer that there were more men than women smugglers caught because there were more men than women travelers, but that, as a rule, they evened up for honesty. Then too, he explained, the cases were not rare in which men took the blame for sins committed by their wives or female relatives. But to continue with the interview:

"Which do you blame most for past frauds in the customs—the people who have perpetrated them, or the officials who have let them perpetrate them?"

"I can't answer that, put just in that way. But I'll say this:

"In the old days when this office was a political power and occupied by politicians, the days before the great change in our ethical standards as a nation had begun to come about—"

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I looked up quickly at him. "Has there," I asked, "been a great change in our national ethical standards?"

"Oh, certainly; undoubtedly," said he. "We are improving at a rate astonishing to every one who studies it—continually, enormously.

"Well, in the old days before this ethical change began, the collectors of the nation's revenues, in this office, as, doubtless, elsewhere, followed the line of least resistance. Officials, large and small, were unwilling to stir up trouble for themselves by incurring the displeasure of people of importance and of influence, who might be busy at irregular practises. This was true of departmental heads as well as their subordinates. A man or woman of social, financial, or political importance or influence was often, probably, given preference on the docks. Smuggling was winked at. But I think this now has changed, all along the line. It certainly has changed here."

"Woodrow Wilson told me, recently," I ventured, "that the continued exposures of dishonesty, which are in these days filling the public mind, are signs that we are getting better, not getting worse; signs that the dishonesty which has existed in the past is no longer being tolerated. You mean that that is true down here?"

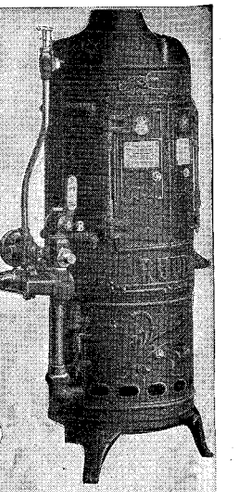
"Precisely," said the earnest young collector, swinging his long legs into a new position. William Loeb can do things with his legs which most men, even truly great men, would find quite impossible.

"Well, what we are after here, is honest administration of the office, and when the people realize this thoroughly I believe they will stop trying to defraud the Government. There will always, doubtless, be the smuggler who is willing to take chances, just as there will always be the burglar who is willing to take chances. But he will be the little smuggler in the future, not the big one, as he has been. Smuggling certainly will cease to be a national commercial habit. A large proportion of the smuggling, wholesale and retail, has been done by men and women without desperately criminal tendencies—they have done it just because they thought it safe and easy and natural."

"Then is the average conscience less likely to protest against robbery of the Government than against robbery of an individual?" I asked.

"Well, government is an impersonal thing. It may very well be, and I have no doubt is true, that some of those who have from time to time endeavored to defraud the Government by smuggling are, in their personal affairs, almost strictly honest. You note I say 'almost.'"

What he did not say was that earnest fforts had been made, from time to time, to get him to abandon his new methods. A man of high position told me that the nomination for the governorship of New York State was offered Loeb, because there were important men who wished to clear the Custom House of him, much more than because there were important men who wished to see him at the head of things in Albany. But the offer did not tempt him. He had started in to weed out graft in customs, and he wished to stick to it till he had done it. A curious thing is, also, that not long after he had entered on his campaign of Custom-House reform, suggestions of important posts in private business, all accompanied by high salaries, began to



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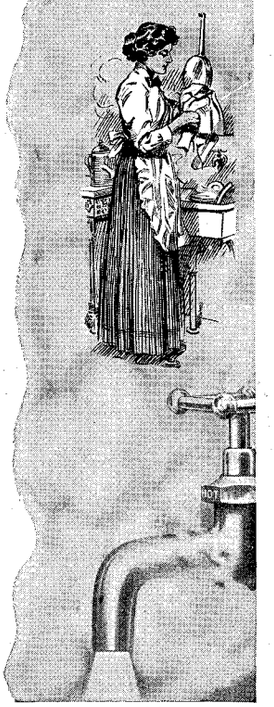

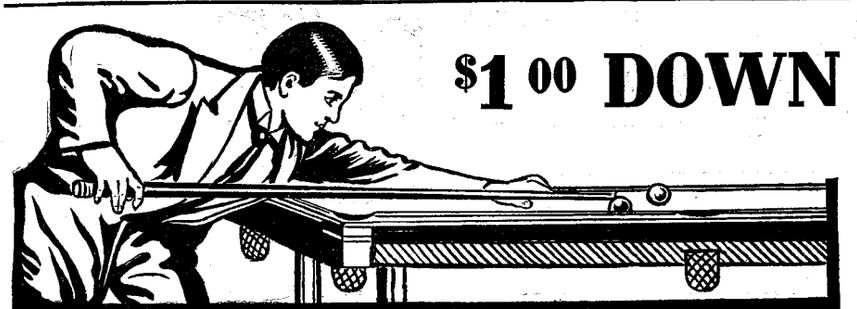

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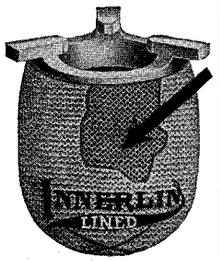
Like Six Mantles In One

Note the Reinforcement Where the Arrow Points



Here's a mantle made as two separate mantles and then "blended" into one *solid*, *strong* mantle that will outlast *six* other mantles.

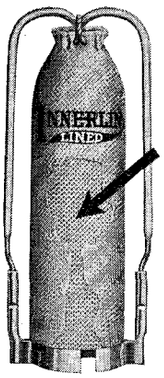
It's the simple principle of reinforcement—simple, but *patented*.

There's nearly twice the incandescent surface in this mantle; therefore it gives almost double the light you get from others.

It takes nearly twice as long to make such a mantle to say nothing of the extra material, so the price is 25c each.

Yet that is less than some single mantles cost. Try a mantle that *lasts*—one that doesn't "nervously crumble" at the least jar or vibration.

BLOCK INNERLIN LINED MANTLES



FREE

Get a 25c. Block Innerlin Mantle free—if you don't want to buy one right away – by saving twelve covers from the boxes containing our 10 and 15c. Block *Vytalty* Mantles, the best of the lower priced mantles. Present the covers to the dealer when you get twelve.

A good way to do is buy twelve Vytaltys at once and turn in the covers right there for the free Innerlin Mantle.

Ask the dealer to show you the $1 Block Vytalty Light also. If your dealer hasn't Block Mantles and Lights send us his name and we'll name one who has. (21)

THE BLOCK LIGHT CO.
106 Wick Avenue, Youngstown, O.

CORNS

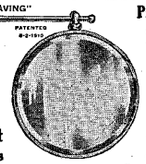
Better let them hurt than risk blood-poisoning by cutting. But you don't need to do either. **A-Corn Salve** is the quick, safe cure.

15 Cents at druggists' or by mail.
Giant Chmical Co.. Philadelphia

In EMERGENCY Try
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Avoid Substitutes

Rite-Lite ADJUSTABLE SHAVING AND DRESSING GLASS

"NO SHADOWS SHAVING"



Raises and lowers 8 in. Slides 14 inches in fron to f window. Nickeled fixtures. Bevel plate mirror. Turns on swivel.

Excellent Xmas Gift
Dealers write for terms

Price Delivered
6 in. Diam. $2
7 in. Diam. $3
7 in. Dble. $5
(1 side magnifying 1 side flat)

Money back if not satisfied

Rite-Lite Shaving Glass Co., 246 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y.

reach him. Those, also, he declined. He was after smugglers, big and little, and was getting them from time to time. He liked it—and he kept it up, regardless. I spoke to him of this.

"Well," he replied, "I thought it was my duty to stick by the proposition till I'd cleaned it up."

"And you found the public conscience in a queer state regarding smuggling?"

"Every one," he answered, "seemed to feel entitled to do a fair amount of smuggling. Apparently folks thought it part of the high privilege of citizenship. Not only did incoming passengers fail notably to declare purchases they had made abroad, but stewards and pursers and the petty officers of steamships had become regular carriers of goods from Europe to this country. They could almost always get them to the shore without detection. They did it as a matter of course. Dressmakers and milliners there were by dozens who brought ashore as personal baggage things which they had bought abroad for customers. 'Sleeper' trunks were common. A sleeper trunk is one which comes apparently quite independent of a passenger. After it has been taken from the vessel's hold it is left unguarded on the dock until there comes a chance to smuggle it off. This was a very serious form of smuggling. Five 'sleeper' trunks were seized since I have been in office, containing goods appraised at $52,000. The United States District Attorney decided that the Government had lost $1,000,000 annually from sleeper 'trunks' alone. That shows what we were up against.

"Well, we've practically stopt it. The men upon the docks are not afraid these days of people of political or social prominence; tips no longer perform wonders, and every one but those who wish to cheat the Government are happier because of it. You couldn't offer one of my men to-day a theater ticket or a cigar with any safety. Try it and see the most minute examination of your baggage you have ever heard about. Their hands are no longer held out. They understand that they were put into their places

Jaeger SANITARY GOODS

Captain Scott, who heads the British expedition to the South Pole, was asked how one keeps warm in those frigid regions. His answer:

"To wrap up in wool is the only way."

in proof, he is taking enormous quantities of Jaeger along. Another splendid tribute to the protective qualities of Jaeger goods.

Physicians Everywhere Recommend It.

Dr. JAEGER'S S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores
New York: 306 Fifth Ave., 22 Maiden Lane
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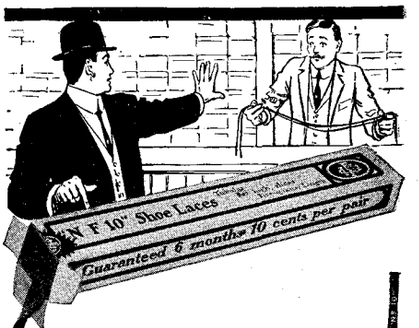
Phila.: 1516 Chestnut St. Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all Principal Cities.



If your dealer hasn't "NF 10" Shoe Laces

it will pay you to send to the factory for them—they're the best shoe laces ever made for high shoes, and stand a strain of 200 lbs. to the foot without breaking.

Give your dealer a chance first, but if he hasn't them don't take a substitute. Send ***10 cents*** to us and get a pair of these unequaled laces—neatest, strongest, longest-wearing.

Guaranteed 6 months

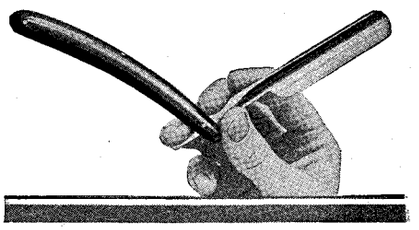
Black or tan in four lengths for men's and women's high shoes. Write for booklet showing complete line.

Nufashond Shoe Lace Co.
Dept. E, Reading, Pa.
Makers of the famous Nufashond Silk Oxford Laces and Corset Laces

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Safest Investment known. Yielding from **4% to 6%** Write for Circular.

ULEN & CO.
BANKERS CHICAGO



Here's a Razor Without a "Pull"

It cuts the beard clean—shaves close and smooth—yet leaves the skin without smart or roughness. It is the famous Torrey edge that does this—the edge that it has taken thirty years to bring to its present state of perfection.

Why not use this real man's razor?

Torrey Razors

are made by expert workmen under careful supervision. Each one is put under a most rigid inspection before it is passed; so the razor must be perfect before it gets to you. Ask any one of the many millions of Torrey Razor users.

If your dealer doesn't handle the Torrey Razor, write to us. We'll see that you are supplied and also send you a copy of our book, which tells how to choose and care for a razor.

Use the New Torrey Honing Strop—the result of half-a-century of experience.

THE J. R. TORREY RAZOR COMPANY,
Dept. O Worcester, Mass.

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for the purpose of protecting the Government of the United States from fraud and that acceptance of a tip would be quite inconsistent with that purpose. Three hundred men have been dismissed for practises which were improper. I believe that most of them would have been glad to be honest—they were victims of a system, of a habit of graft-grabbing."

VARIABLE AND VERY ABLE STARS

THE theatrical manager may often thank his lucky stars for his success, but he may also blame them for his failures, and without the slightest doubt he may blame them for some bad half-hours. The stars who fought in their courses against Sisera probably gave him no more trouble, all in all, than the dramatic stars give their managers. No manager can say for sure what his star is going to do next, says Mr. Lee Shubert in *The Sunday Magazine*. The business man may have some idea of what luck awaits him, but the dramatic manager has to reckon with his stars—and that's another story! Mr. Shubert says that actors and actresses have wired him from far distant points that their dressing rooms were a matter of so many inches smaller than those of some other members of the company, or that their names in advertisements in local papers had suffered in relative size or position; they have telephoned him from far-away cities and at great expense (to themselves) to complain of some fancied slight neglect on the part of their manager, some supposed deference paid to some other member of the company, and not to them, perhaps.

I have known them to take tape measures and measure up the size of the letters in which their names were spelled in the posters on the billboards round the city, and to complain if they thought the letters were smaller by a half-inch, than they had a right to expect. And as to the matter of the succession in which their names appear on these billboard stands! Any showman will tell you that no court chamberlain needs to watch more carefully the matter of precedence in his official lists than does the theatrical manager the rosters of names in his casts.

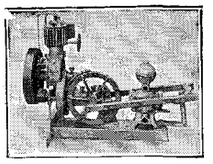
Many an actress, and actor too, has stipulated upon being engaged that she or he will be treated in the company as being "as important as so and so"; many a company has been disrupted and its season's business imperiled because its manager has thoughtlessly committed some act—in all probability absolutely trivial and unessential—from which some member of the company has concluded that he or she was not being considered as being quite so important as some one else.

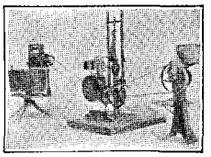
It is the little things that make every successful producing manager a player-world diplomat.

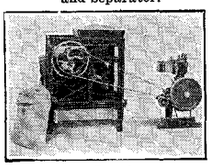
Mr. Shubert says that every producing manager should have over his desk a sign reading "GIVE YOUR STARS A SQUARE DEAL" and that the motto should not be there only for show.

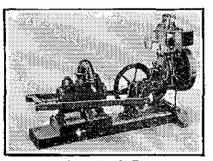
Actors do not as a rule know much about

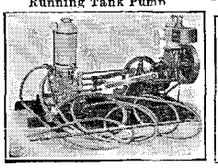
World's Greatest Pumping and General Utility Engine!

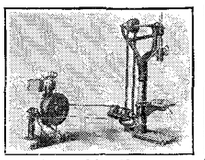

Running Pressure Pump.

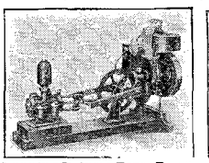

Running Pump, Washer and Separator.

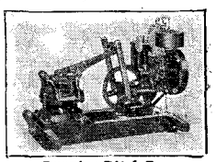

Running Fanning Mill.


Running Tank Pump


Running Spraying Outfit.


In Machine Shop.


Running Volume Force Pump.


Running Ditch Pump.

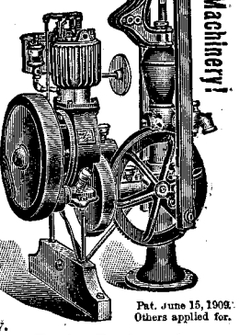
These pictures speak in thunder tones of the Farm Pump Engine's greatness. Yet they only begin to tell the story of its multiplied daily uses. It fits any pump, without belts, shafts or arms. Pumps 800 to 1,000 gallons per hour! Solves the Water Problem in country or suburbs. Waters gardens and lawns, gives fire protection and unlimited water supply.

But the engine is more than a **pumper.** It is a complete Portable Power Plant for running all kinds of hand-power and foot-power machines.

A General Utility Engine that is always ready for work, indoors or out, rain or shine. Saves three men's wages every day it runs. **Runs 10 hours for 12 to 15 cents!**

Pumps and Runs Light Machinery!

Fuller & Johnson
Farm Pump Engine


Pat. June 15, 1909. Others applied for.

It is a perfectly air-cooled engine, without fans or cooling attachments.

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The Ideal Engine for a Little Workshop

Aside from its use for pumping and running washers, cream separators, fanning mills, etc., **this is a splendid engine for boys who like to make things.** Runs scroll saws, lathes, small printing presses, small electric lighting plants and other light machines. Helps every member of the family.

How to Get a Farm Pump Engine—Write for Free Engine Books and name of nearest dealer who has the engine on exhibition. Address (158)

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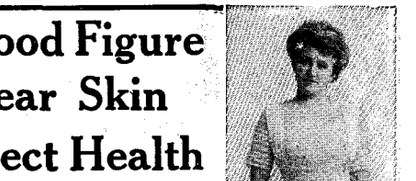
Always for sale where good shoes are sold.
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.
THE ADAMS & FORD CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO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I have helped over 49,000 of the most cultured, intelligent women of America. If you want to

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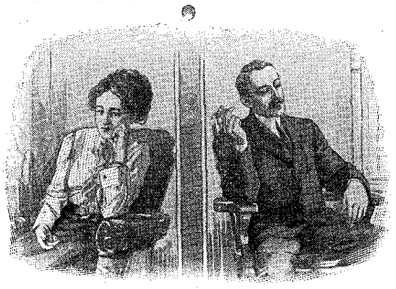
What shall I give Him ? Her



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THE VOTE-BERGER COMPANY
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
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business, and this handicap works out in several ways. Sometimes it makes it impossible for a manager ever to reach a really equable arrangement with his star, so that in the end he gives up in despair, and lets the actor have the larger end of the argument; and sometimes ignorance is an assumed pose, so that the actor will reap benefit through his supposed inability to grasp financial details. But it also happens that not overscrupulous managers seize on this prevalent trait of player folk to cheat them out of a percentage of their earnings. It was a disclosure of such imposing on his manager's part that led a certain comedian to join my forces. His case is rather interesting.

This star enjoyed a fairly liberal contract with his producer, which gave him a handsome annual salary and allowed him to share a certain percentage of the net profits, after the cost of production, which was to be borne jointly by manager and star, had been deducted. Because he trusted his manager, and also because he was somewhat ignorant on such matters, the actor did not examine very closely into these bills for production; he had them audited and viséd by his personal manager. Everything always seemed to be correct, and they were accepted and O. K.-ed.

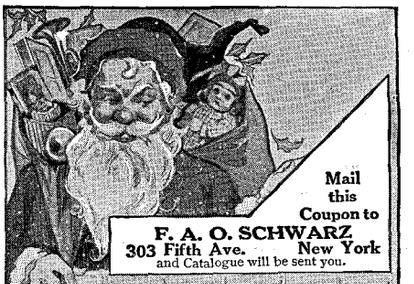
One night, several weeks after his share in the bills for his new, latest production had been rendered and paid, the actor, who found the air close in his dressing-room, spent the intermission in the wings, watching the stage hands set the scenes for his second act. It is the universal habit of scene-builders to stencil on the back of the wooden framework of scenery the name of the production to which it belongs, as well as the act, scene, and exact position it occupies. Each piece thus bears on its back an accurate label; so that even if it gets mixt with the scenery of another production it can easily be sorted out and returned to its rightful place.

So as the actor stood there he read the name of his play on each door or wall or window frame as it was brought forward and fitted into place. He found himself idly reading these stencilings on one of the sets, when his attention was caught by some other wording, faint and all but illegible, on another part of the scenery. He stept up and examined this, and found it to be the name of another production, one his producing manager had sent out the season before. Immediately his interest was aroused and he began an examination of all the scenery. He discovered that about four-fifths of the frames bore the stencilings of other productions, sometimes of two or three, all of which had been coated with a sizing of white paint and the name of his own play stenciled over it. In the haste of getting his production together the scene painter had not taken proper care to paint out the old marks thoroughly.

It did not take long for the significance of what he had seen to suggest itself to the actor's mind. He had been charged with and had paid for a complete equipment of brand new scenery; yet his production consisted of nothing but a lot of old junk painted over. His manager had played him for an easy thing, and had done him to the tune of several thousand dollars. And the worst of it was that he did not know how often in the past this same trick had been turned on him.

Like a Man.—"Did Hardlucke bear his misfortune like a man?"

"Exactly like one. He blamed it all on his wife."—*Judge.*



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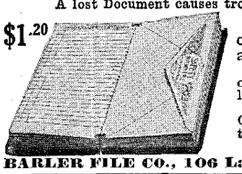

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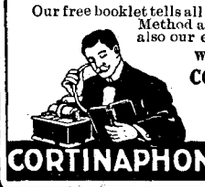

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Pie Cutters.—Old Aunt Sally, the highly esteemed cook in a Southern family, was frequently praised for her culinary skill, and, on one occasion, when a number of guests had been to dine with the family, remark was made touching the beautiful appearance of Sally's pie, which showed a very pretty "scallop" on its edge.

Inquiry being made as to how the old lady managed to get such an even design, Sally was summoned to the dining-room and the question was duly put to her.

The emotions of the guests may be imagined when the old lady replied:

"Oh, dat's easy. I jest uses my false teeth."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Rude Haste.—They were on their honeymoon. He had bought a catboat and had taken her out to show her how well he could handle a boat, putting her to tend the sheet. A puff of wind came, and he shouted in no uncertain tone: "Let go the sheet!" No response. Then again: "Let go that sheet, quick!" Still no movement. A few minutes after, when both were clinging to the bottom of the overturned boat, he said:

"Why didn't you let go that sheet when I told you to, dear?"

"I would have," said the bride, "if you had not been so rough about it. You ought to speak more kindly to your wife."—*New York Evening Post.*

His Choice.—"Yes," said the specialist, as he stood at the bedside of the miser millionaire, "I can cure you."

"But what will it cost?" came feebly from the lips of the sick man.

The specialist made a swift mental calculation. "Ninety-five dollars," was his answer.

"Can't you shade your figure a little?" wailed the other. "The undertaker's bid is much less."—*Lippincott's.*

Dyspeptic Moses.—PERCY—"Miss Jane, did Moses have the same after-dinner complaint my papa's got?"

MISS JANE—"Gracious me, Percy! Whatever do you mean, my dear?"

PERCY—"Well, it says here the Lord gave Moses two tablets."—*Lippincott's.*

Two Kinds of Fame.—"Yes," admitted the author of a successful book, "I woke up one morning and found myself famous."

"It was different with me," remarked the politician who had made an ill-advised speech. "One morning I found myself famous—then I woke up."—*Chicago News.*

The Natural Finish.—"What happened to Babylon?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

"It fell!" cried the pupil.

"And what became of Nineveh?"

"It was destroyed."

"And what of Tyre?"

"Punctured!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Fare Guess.—FLUB—"Who originated the idea that the longest way round was the shortest way home?"

DUB—"Some taxicab driver, I suppose."—*Town Topics.*

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How Britain Does It.—There is a lad in Boston, the son of a well-known writer of history, who has evidently profited by such observations as he may have overheard his father utter touching certain phases of British empire-building. At any rate, the boy showed a shrewd notion of the opinion not infrequently exprest in regard to the righteousness of "British occupation." It was he who handed in the following essay on the making of a British colony:

"Africa is a British colony. I will tell you how England does it. First she gets a missionary; when the missionary has found a specially beautiful and fertile tract of country, he gets all his people round him and says: 'Let us pray,' and when all th' eyes are shut, up goes the British flag."—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Provider.—Senator "Bob" Taylor, of Tennessee, tells a story of how, when he was "Fiddling Bob," governor of that State, an old negress came to him and said:

"Massa Gov'na, we's mighty po' this winter, and Ah wish you would pardon mah old man. He is a fiddler same as you is, and he's in the pen'tentry."

"What was he put in for?" asked the governor.

"Stead of workin' fo' it that good-fo'-nothin' nigger done stole some bacon."

"If he is good for nothing what do you want him back for?"

"Well, yo' see, we's all out of bacon ag'in," said the old negress innocently.—*Cosmopolitan.*

What Did They Know?—Archbishop Ryan was visiting a small parish in a mining district one day for the purpose of administering confirmation, and asked one nervous little girl what matrimony is.

"It is a state of terrible torment which those who enter are compelled to undergo for a time to prepare them for a brighter and better world," she said.

"No, no," remonstrated her rector; "that isn't matrimony: that's the definition of purgatory."

"Leave her alone," said the Archbishop; "maybe she is right. What do you and I know about it?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

His Object.—"I notice," said the young man's employer, "that you are always about the first in the office in the mornings."

"Thank you, sir."

"Why do you thank me?"

"For noticing it."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Those Stripes.—"Now, children, what is this?" asked the teacher, holding up the picture of a zebra.

"It looks to me like a horse in a bathing suit," answered a little boy.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

His Last Chance.—Priscilla had just told John Alden to speak for himself.

"I shall do it for you after we are married," she added.

Herewith he hastened to seize the last chance.—*New York Sun.*

'Twas Ever Thus.—VOICE OVER PHONE—"Hello, is that you, darling?"

MISS COQUETTE—"Yes; who is talking?"—*Life.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 4.—An imperial decree orders the convocation of the Chinese Parliament in 1913.

November 5.—It is learned that the Anglo-Algerian liner *Kurdistan* was wrecked off Scilly on October 20, with the loss of 41 lives.

November 9.—Twenty-six persons are convicted of conspiracy to kill the Emperor of Japan.

Sir Vesey Strong, London's first prohibition Lord Mayor, is inaugurated.

Demonstrations against the United States are made in Mexico City following the lynching of a Mexican in Texas.

Domestic

November 5.—Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut, announces that he will sue ex-President Roosevelt for slander in calling his labor decisions "retrogressive."

The Interstate Commerce Commission upholds the advances in freight rates in Southeastern territory made by the Atlantic Coast Line, the Louisville and Nashville, and other railroads.

November 7.—At the Baltimore Aviation meet, Hubert Latham makes a 25-mile flight over the city.

Secretary of War Dickinson arrives in New York after a tour around the world.

November 8.—State and congressional elections show general Democratic victories throughout the country. In the 62d Congress the Democrats will have a majority of about sixty in the House of Representatives and will reduce the Republican majority in the Senate, while Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee will serve as the first Socialist Congressman. Among the important Democratic gains are the carrying of New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, the reelection of Governor Harmon in Ohio by an increased majority, the reduction of Republican pluralities in Pennsylvania and the election of legislatures which will send Democrats to the Senate in place of Republicans in New York, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, and Nebraska. In Tennessee, the Republican fusion candidate is elected, and Hiram W. Johnson, insurgent Republican, wins in California. In Washington a woman-suffrage amendment is carried and prohibition amendments are lost in Florida and Missouri.

November 9.—A Federal suit against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana is begun at Jackson, Tennessee.

Dr. A. Marshall Elliott, philologist and Professor of Romance Languages in Johns Hopkins University, dies in Baltimore.

November 10.—President Taft sails from Charleston, S. C., on the cruiser *Tennessee* for a four days' inspection of the Panama Canal.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Burch is elected as suffragan bishop, the first one in this country, for the Episcopal diocese of New York.

The Next Move.—WIFE—"Dear husband, I find it quite impossible to move in this hobble skirt, won't you buy me an automobile?"—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

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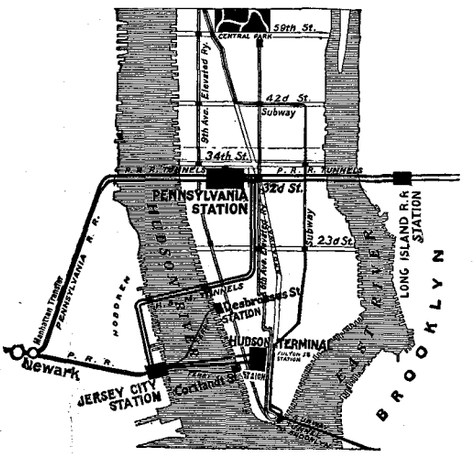

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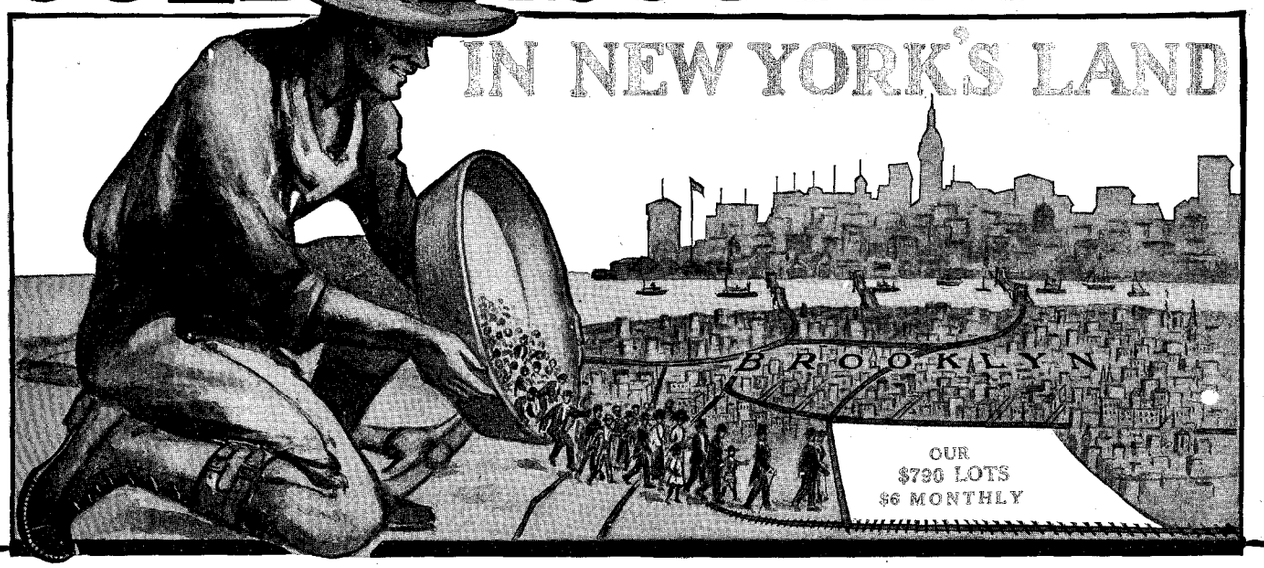

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